

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"BUY BRITISH" Number.



By Appointment
to H.M.
The King.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S

Est. A.D. 1667.

CHRISTMAS
WINE LISTS
ON
APPLICATION



By Appointment
to H.R.H.
The Prince
of Wales.

VERY CHOICE WINES for CHRISTMAS
STILL AT THE OLD PRICES.

HEAD OFFICE:
153 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1. Branches:—Brighton and Bournemouth.

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ESTABD 1795

The Brandy with a Pedigree

"STRONG OR WEAK?"

Strength is merely a matter of personal preference if The Doctor's China Tea has gone into the pot. As all excess tannin has been removed, the most invalid and the most dyspeptic of your guests can please themselves as to strength or weakness, and in either event take no harm. And in flavour and aroma there is no tea to equal the Doctor's Tea.

**1/4 lb SENT
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Send 6d. in stamps to cover postage and packing for a 2-oz. packet of each of the 3/- and 3/8 blends (i.e. 1/4 lb. in all) absolutely FREE. A 2-oz. packet of the super 4/2 blend will also be enclosed on receipt of an additional 6d.

THE DOCTOR'S CHINA TEA

3/- & 3/8 per lb., super quality 4/2 per lb.

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The most Delicious Sauce in the World
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The New 'Naturelle' (Ear-skin shade) 'Ardente' is the smallest, simplest hearing method in the world, entirely different and uncopyable—the ONLY one commended by every important British Medical Journal and 'Truth,' backed by the written guarantee of the world's greatest organisation for the deaf. A boon for slightly deaf or very deaf (head noises). Ardente's Latest Achievement — Gold Medal Awarded.

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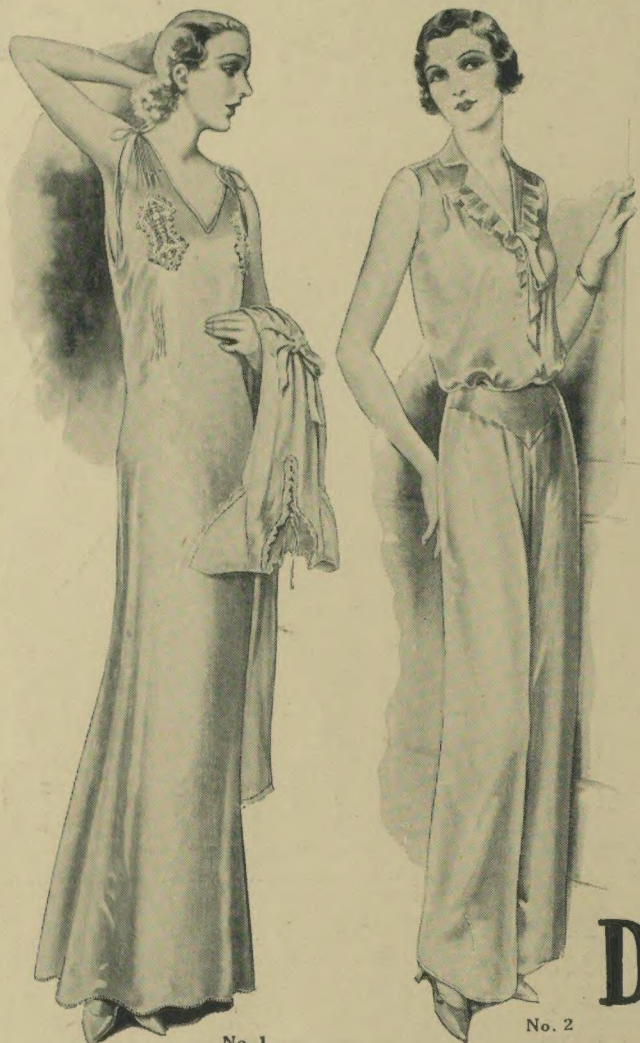
By Appointment to H.M. King George VI.

CHAMPAGNE Charles Heidsieck REIMS

FINEST QUALITY EXTRA DRY

"The British Empire at home and beyond the seas, offers you the resources of a quarter of the world. Buy British and so employ British labour by land and by sea."

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



No. 1

No. 2

Exceptional values in Silk Lingerie by Debenhams

Charming Christmas Gifts

The most fascinating novelties in Lingerie are always shown at Debenhams, maintaining the long reputation of the House for exceeding charm and quality in its productions.

The present examples invite particular attention, the values being altogether unusual.

Catalogue will be sent post free.

No. 1.
SLEEVELESS NIGHTDRESS
in pure silk washing satin beauté trimmed real Irish crochet lace motifs. In coral, pink, lemon, ivory, sky, eau-de-Nil and parchment.

SPECIAL PRICE 20/-
In larger sizes 5/- extra.

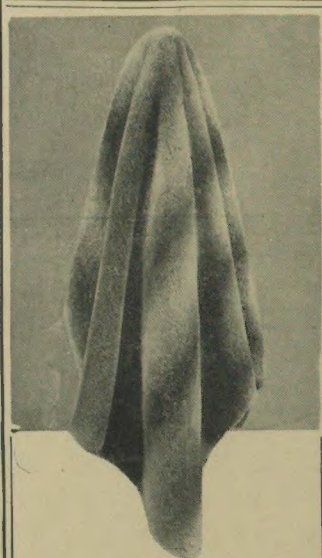
Sent
on
Approval

No. 2. **PYJAMAS**
of washing satin beauté. Sleeveless jumper, wide-leg trousers finished with flat band in front. In coral, pink, lemon, ivory, black and parchment.

SPECIAL PRICE £2
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MOTOR RUGS

Soft fleecy rugs in a variety of materials and patterns, including tartans
42/-, 63/-, 75/-, 84/-, 105/-

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Smartly cut from navy whipcord. Jacket and trouser (or breeches).
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The only way to accurately and permanently restore Nature's colour in 30 minutes is to apply Inecto, the great British recolourative, and the secret ally of literally millions of women. Inecto assures an undetectable result that is unaffected by Marcel or Permanent Waving. It leaves the hair soft and silky and will not brush or rub off. Treatment can be obtained at the Inecto Daylight Salons, or at any hairdresser specialising in Inecto recolouration. Interesting Booklet gladly sent in a plain envelope on request.

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FOR IT

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'BERMALINE' THE HEALTH BRINGER.

Famous for its pure wheat and barley malt content, for its sustaining nourishment, and for its delicious flavour.

Tempt your appetite with this most digestible of brown breads.



The Most Famous British Collar

The only collar woven on a curve—for comfort, health and economy. British made from finest Egyptian cotton, spun in Lancashire, woven in Cheshire, made up in Somerset.



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Obtainable from the leading
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Sole Manufacturers:
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LONDON, S.W.1.

"The British Empire at home and beyond the seas, offers you the resources of a quarter of the world. Buy British and so employ British labour by land and by sea."

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



"grand prix." winter costume in velveteen with trimming of mink fur. the waistcoat blouse is in heavy cream washing satin. in 22/6 black only. cash 7½ gns. monthly



"l'affaire." informal dinner or evening gown in heavy morocain with yoke top of lace. in black or colours, lace in beige or flesh pink. cash 5 gns. 15/- monthly



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corot models can be paid for by instalments !



"milady visits." coat in wool diagonal coating with lavish trimming of good quality pony cloth. lined throughout. in black, and one or two colours. 21/- cash 7 gns. monthly



"la senorita." chiffon velvet evening coat in the new length with uneven hemline. in black, with collar of clipped lapin. lined throughout. cash 6 gns. 18/- monthly.



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"plus two." new sports suit in cumberland tweed comprises cardigan jacket and a pleated trouser skirt that is almost indiscernible. obtainable in beige and brown mixtures. cash 6 gns. 18/- monthly.

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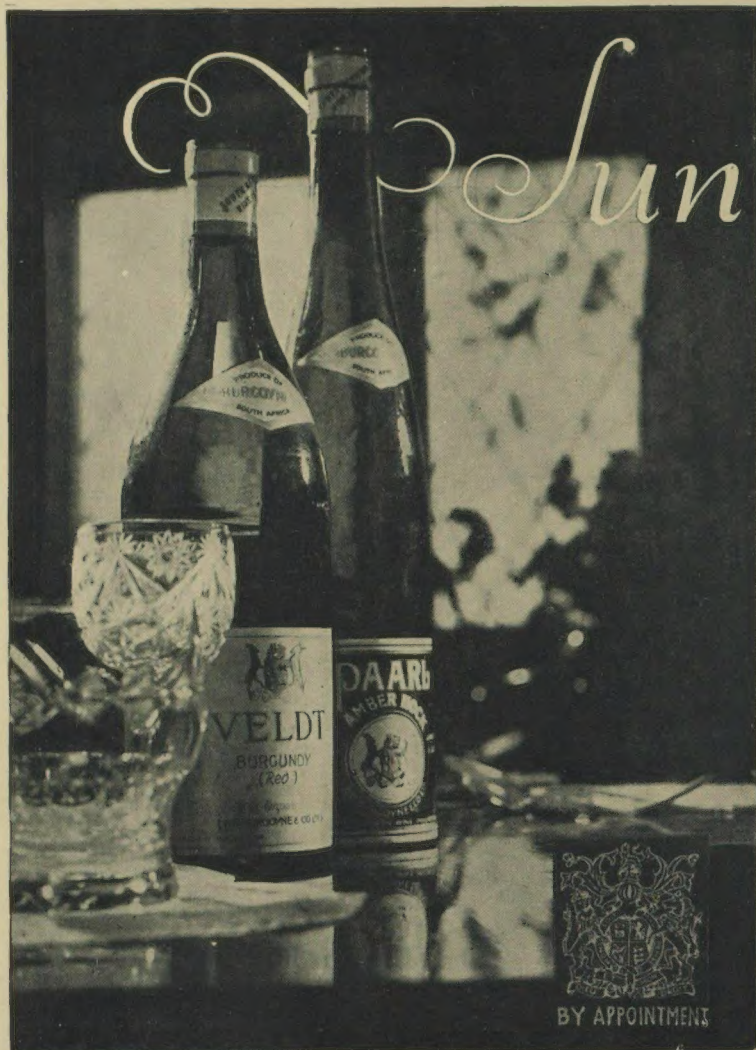
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Sunshine

from South Africa

PAARL AMBER HOCK & VELDT BURGUNDY

How good it is to know that to-day one can enjoy a truly delightful hock or burgundy—produced by the Empire. Burgoyne's Paarl Amber Hock and Veldt Burgundy are amongst South Africa's finest Wines.

They are famous for their delectable quality and are becoming increasingly popular with those who desire a really good wine at a reasonable price.

3/- PER BOTTLE 1/7 PER HALF BOTTLE

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Empire Wine Growers

1871—1931



BRITISH and so good for you!

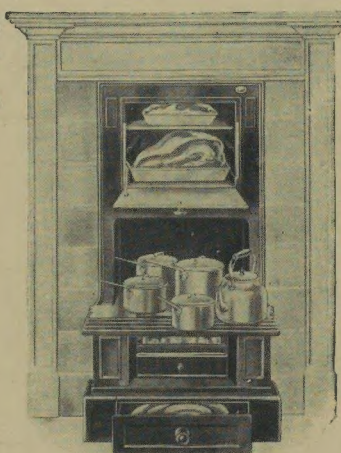
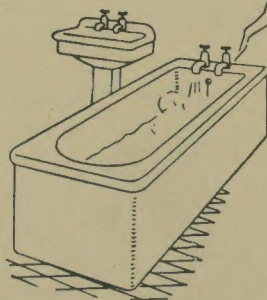
YOU are responding to the call to increase British trade when you buy Shredded Wheat. You are responding, too, to the call of health and economy. Shredded Wheat satisfies big appetites because it is a complete, nourishing food. It is made by British labour from Australian wheat and consists of the whole grain, including the essential bran. Enjoy Shredded Wheat with milk for breakfast—it needs no cooking—or with fruit for lunch or butter and cheese for supper. The more often you have it the more you will like it.

SHREDDED WHEAT



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and the comfort of an open fire in your kitchen

WARNING. Be sure the name "SUPER INTEROVEN" is on the Stove you buy! All GENUINE "INTEROVENS" bear this name

PRICES from £8 Carr. Paid. (Boiler extra.)

OVER 200,000 "INTEROVENS" IN USE.

The SUPER INTEROVEN
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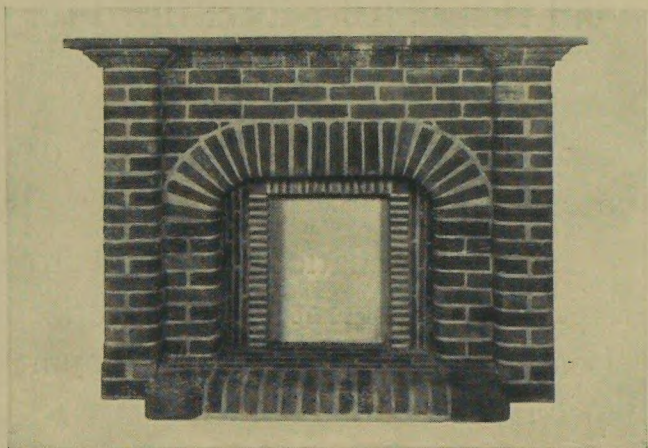
Send Postcard for Catalogue and nearest Agent's address:

THE INTEROVEN STOVE Co., Ltd.
(DEPT. S. 85) 156, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

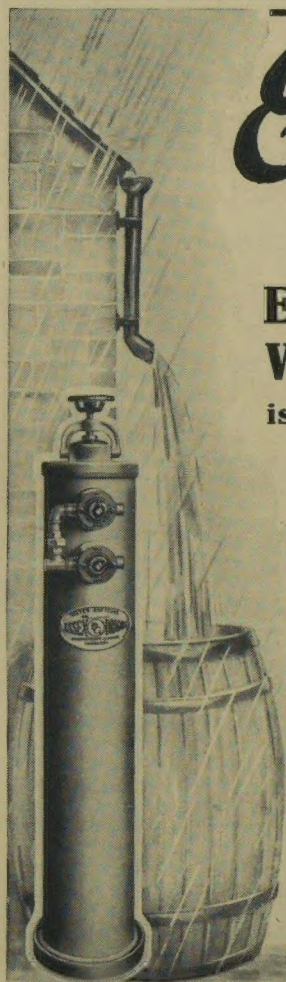
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Mention "Illustrated London News."



Economy

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**ESSEX - DRAGOR
Water Softener
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SOFTENED WATER

BEAUTIFIES the skin and hair, combats rheumatism and kindred diseases. Prevents furring and deposits in pipes and boilers. Reduces plumbers' bills and fuel. Saves tea, soap, coffee and soda

Certified by the Institution of Hygiene.

ALL BRITISH

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*Bad teeth are
disfiguring..*

but tender

gums are

SLOW POISON

If your gums bleed easily, are tender, you are in the first stages of Pyorrhœa. And Pyorrhœa is slow poison. A poison that gradually spreads through your whole system. You are never well. You are tired, run down always. Poisoned!

Many serious illnesses are directly traceable to a Pyorrhœa-poisoned bloodstream. Neglect is suicidal. If you already have any symptoms of Pyorrhœa, go to your dentist at once. But, better still, don't wait for those symptoms. Forhan's For the Gums was made—by a dentist—expressly to prevent Pyorrhœa. Start using it today. Brush your teeth with it twice daily. And regularly massage your gums with a little on your finger. It's a simple precaution—but a very certain one.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT
AMONG PEOPLE OVER 40
(AND MANY YOUNGER)

4 OUT OF 5

SUFFER FROM PYORRHOEA

Forhan's

For the Gums

MADE IN
ENGLAND



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the ring
of British
hammers

in the
hand
made

KROPP

ALL BRITISH

In case, black handle 10/6
Ivory handle - 18/-

**PRESENTATION
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Pair of Razors in Hand-
some leather case.

Black handles 30/-

Xylonite 34/-

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Set of Four Razors in
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Black handles 54/-

Xylonite 63/-

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Set of Seven Razors in
Leather Case with day of
week etched on each razor

Black handles 85/-

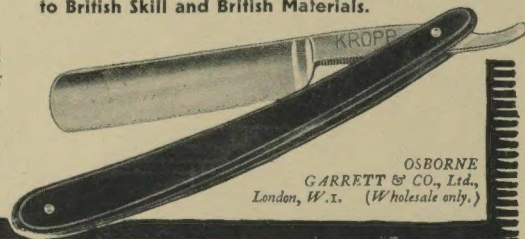
Xylonite 100/-

Ivory 140/-

From Hairdressers, Cutlers
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Booklet, No. 162.

The Kropp is made by master cutlers. It is hand forged—beaten from the solid bar by hammer on anvil. Its master-made blade gives a lifetime's daily shaving service and never requires grinding. British Steel and British Hand Craftsmanship give the Kropp distinction. It is the one razor with a world-wide reputation. A living tribute to British Skill and British Materials.



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own 5000 flats in some of the choicest positions in the Heart of the Empire.

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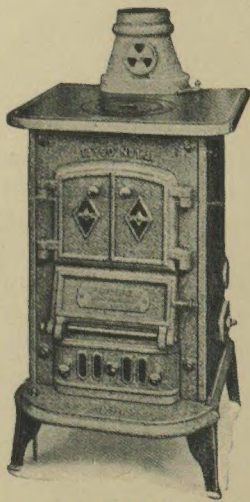
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"TAYCO"

**HOT WATER
BOILERS ARE
BRITISH
THROUGHOUT**



"TAYCO" No. 1A.

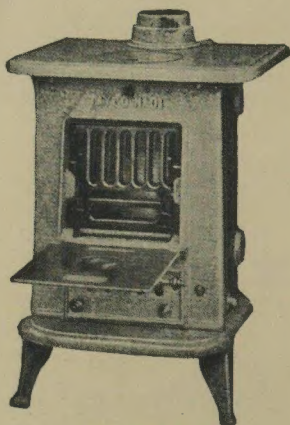
"Tayco" Boilers are inexpensive to instal, economical in operation, attractive in design, and bring to the home the comfort associated with an abundant supply of Hot Water. Our Enamel Finish is completely labour-saving and creates a bright and fresh atmosphere in the Kitchen. Made in sizes to suit 20 to 80 gallon cylinders.

Prices from £4.9.0. All Black.

Prices from £6.5.0. All Enamel Finish.

Ask your agent for particulars or write for leaflet No. 102D.

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LARBERT, SCOTLAND. FOUNDRY,



"TAYCO" No. 01.

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Entertain Your Guests**



Chocolate biscuits are
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quality and attractiveness
choose...

CARR'S
CHOCOLATE GONDOLA
ASSORTED
(Milk Chocolate)



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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PETER ROBINSON



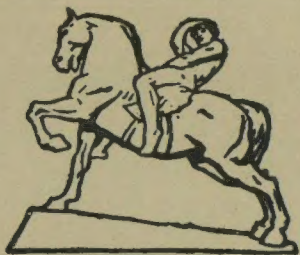
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"British Gifts
for Everyone"
sent on request.

Gifts of British make

to suit all pockets and all tastes, now being displayed in all departments:—for MEN, for LADIES and for CHILDREN.

OPEN until 6.30 p.m.
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Energen Bread is truly the Staff of Health. Made of all-British flour of the finest quality, excess starch is removed during manufacture to produce the *only* bread in which the chief food elements are correctly balanced.

Eat Energen Bread, Biscuits and Cereal Health Foods instead of the ordinary preparations, and not only will you avoid the illnesses which result from unsuitable dietary, but you will not accumulate excess weight.

Energen Bread is delicious. It keeps indefinitely. It is produced under the most scrupulous hygienic conditions. It is obtainable in wax-wrapped cartons from good bakers, grocers and stores.

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Telephone:
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Telegrams:
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THE FIRST ANTI-DUMPING SALE

TO compete against the recent dumping of foreign clothing, Aquascutum, Ltd., established in 1851, announce an "Anti-Dumping" Sale, now proceeding at 100, Regent Street. Their entire stock of One-Hundred - per - Cent. British Hand-Tailored Overcoats, for men and women, is being offered at the lowest prices in twenty years—starting at £3.

A Happy Thought— a Christmas Gift—

A PERMANENT WAVE
by PHYLLIS EARLE...

A gift giving pleasure to the recipient. Arrange for her to enjoy a Phyllis Earle Permanent Wave by giving a Phyllis Earle Gift Card which, presented at the Salons, enables her to receive, without further commitment, a Permanent Wave to her choice. Gift Cards, at three-and-a-half guineas each, entitle the recipient to one complete Permanent Wave, executed with meticulous care and guaranteed for six months. If desired, Phyllis Earle will gladly arrange to post Gift Cards to arrive on Christmas morning.

—OR A SELECTION OF
PHYLLIS EARLE BEAUTY AIDS

British made and guaranteed pure, Phyllis Earle Creams and Lotions are the choice of discriminating women. Recently reduced in price, they will be exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory. The complete range is listed in the new Beauty Book, gladly sent on request.

BEAUTY OUTFIT BOX containing 2 lotions, 2 creams and powder, in blue, green or red imitation shagreen cloth, 16/6, post free.

Phyllis Earle Salons

32, DOVER ST., PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 7541



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MARSHALL'S BRITISH GIFT DEPARTMENT



In good times or bad—no one ever denies themselves the pleasure of giving! An Economy wave causes people to **spend more thought**, making their gifts more gratefully received and cherished longer. The Gift Department at Marshall & Snelgrove is chock-a-block full of a delightfully bewildering variety of gifts. Carefully chosen, unique, entirely worth while and each one priced with an eye to prevailing budgets. So hurry and see for yourself and remember—the early bird avoids the Christmas rush as well as living up to its other reputation!



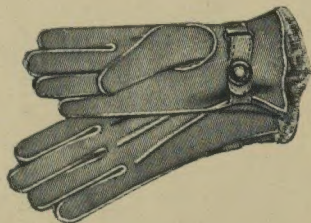
● **Shed a light** on the gift question! This one has an artistic Pottery base with a shade of the new gorilla card, bound with velvet that tones with the pottery. Complete **20/-** Postage 1/6. Many unusual and decorative shades at our three-gift prices.



● **Put your hand in your pocket** and give her a bag. The evening bag is of gold and white brocade fitted with inner division for glasses or cigarette case, mirror or purse **20/-** Afternoon bag of brown, navy or black crêpe de Chine fitted with inner pocket and mirror. With Marcasite bar. **20/-**



● **Step into the Limelight** of her favour by sending a pair of these moccasins this Christmas! They're colourful, comfortable and extremely ornamental. **10/-**



● **Handle the situation with Gloves**—It's always a successful way to deal with the Gift question! These men's gloves are of best degreined suede, Lined half fur and half chamois leather. Splendid gift for the man who motors. **20/-**



● **Mayfair flowers** make delightful gifts for beauty-lovers, and for the House Proud for they cast a spell of Summer all through Winter. All kinds of lovable, life-like flowers for decorative purposes. **5/-, 10/- and 20/-**

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From now to Christmas Eve we shall remain open until 6.30 p.m. (Saturdays 1 p.m.)

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE

Debenhams Ltd.

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

GORRINGES Inexpensive British TOYS

BRITISH
"WUNDA"
DOLLS. — Un-
breakable — with
stuffed body,
assorted coloured
dresses. Made of
best quality
material. **7/6**
Height 18in.



For your own sake as well as theirs—bring the children to Gorrings Toy Bazaar. The inspiration and enthusiasm their visit will give them will be your guide on the difficult question, "What to give?" and the low prices will make choice even more simple.

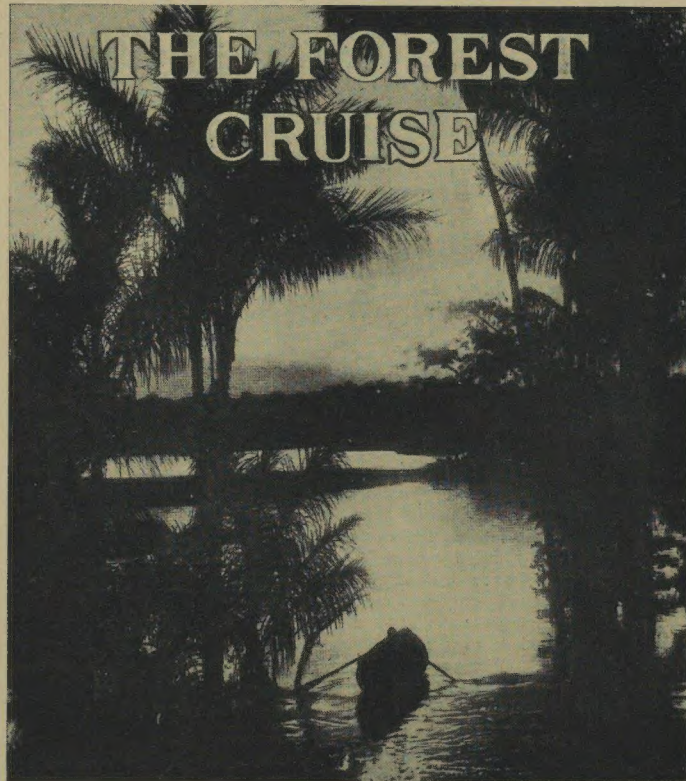
Basket Pups made of best quality art silk plush. Wicker basket lined Sateen. Dogs to be had: Spaniel, Pekinese, Sealyham and Aberdeen Terriers and Cairns Two sizes **5/6, 6/11, 10/6, 17/19/6 and 25/-**

The new "Bingie" Teddy Bear—made of Brown Mohair—something different in bears. Four sizes. **5/6, 6/11, 10/6, 17/19/6 and 25/-** With music **16/6**

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.
(Two minutes from Victoria Station.) Phone: VICTORIA 8600.

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A Suggestion for your New Year's Cruise.

You can travel abroad and still spend your money under the British Flag by taking this popular Cruise. Six-and-a-half weeks, inclusive of shore excursions at Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, Pará, Manaus.

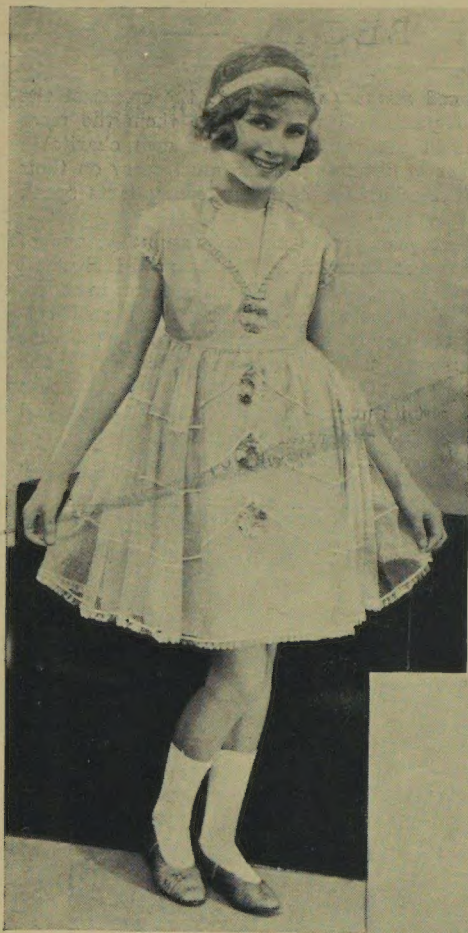
Special reduced Fares — £70 to £100.
The Hildebrand will sail on January 12th, 1932.

Write for Illustrated Booklet "N."

BOOTH LINE,

11, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.2.

Cunard Building, Liverpool.



Children's Dainty Frocks for the Party Season

"ESTELLE" (above). Lovely Party Frock in palest coral pink point d'esprit net mounted on taffeta of the same shade. Trimmed with rouleaux of Dresden blue georgette and hand-made posies in multi-colourings. To fit girl of ten years.

89/6



"PEARL" (above). Dainty Party Frock with frilled knickers to match. In artificial silk taffeta, sleeves and neck edged with finely pleated net. In almond, soft blue, peach or all white. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 ins. Including knickers.

21/9



"YVONNE" (on left). An adaptation of the Empire style. In powder blue taffetas de luxe embroidered in rouge and pink tones. Trimmed with rouge binds and tinted Mechlin lace of deep ivory shade. Size to fit girl of eight years.

75/9

Girls' Wear: Fourth Floor.

SWAN & EDGAR

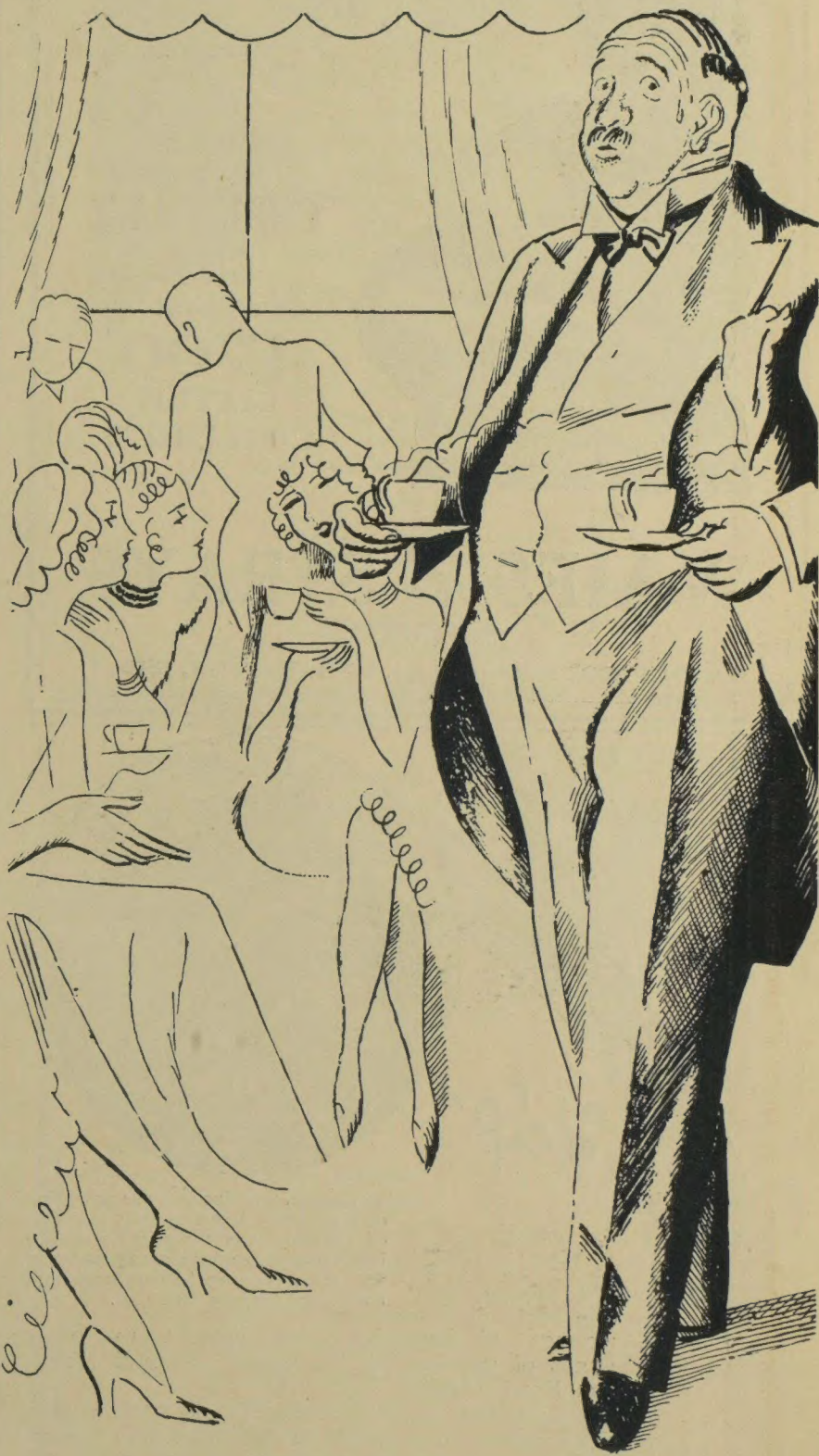
Piccadilly Circus - The hub of the World

SWAN & EDGAR LTD.

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couldn't I do to a
lager!



BARCLAY'S LAGER

The drink for a lordly thirst

THE FAMILY CIRCLE CHRISTMAS

IS THERE
ROOM
FOR
US
?



PLEASE
SEND A
CHRISTMAS
GIFT
TO OUR
4700
LITTLE
CHILDREN

WAIFS & STRAYS THE SOCIETY

Dr. WESTCOTT (Secretary), KENNINGTON, S.E.11

THIS
CHRISTMAS

Please Help-



The illustration above is the new wing of The Cancer Hospital built at a cost of £150,000, and comprises a Radiological Department and accommodation for "Middle-income" Patients who can contribute towards their cost.

A message of hope has been brought to many thousands of sufferers by The Cancer Hospital (Free), Fulham Road, London.

Patients know that gathered here under one roof are men who have devoted their genius to the conquest of Cancer. The most skilful treatment, the most expensive and up-to-date equipment are ready to alleviate or to cure their distress. Poor patients are admitted free and a certain number of beds are provided for advanced cases who are kept comfortable and free from pain.

Will you please show your appreciation of the work by sending a Special Christmas Donation to the Secretary,

The Cancer Hospital (FREE)

FULHAM RD.

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CHARITY BEGINS—

THE great sweepstakes have placed about £2,000,000 to the credit of the Irish hospitals. Another two years will probably see them the most richly endowed medical institutions in the world. And our own charitable societies, cut off from any such means of obtaining funds, must carry on their vital work supported by voluntary offerings. Let the following facts speak for themselves.

The Royal Northern Hospital costs £159,531 to maintain annually, and of this less than 5 per cent. is assured from endowments. This hospital is situated in a district badly affected by unemployment, and the collecting-boxes in shops, factories, and other places are yielding under 50 per cent. of their normal collections. Over 300,000 out-patients are treated in a year, and it is feared that the 1920 Maintenance Debt of £53,000 will have mounted considerably by the end of 1931.

The Cancer Hospital, in carrying out its urgent research work, is compelled to use the most up-to-date and expensive apparatus known to science. The new wing, comprising a radiological department, cost, with equipment, £150,000,



BABIES OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES: CHILDREN WHO WERE DESTITUTE BUT A FEW DAYS BEFORE, PHOTOGRAPHED AS A HAPPY GROUP.

of which about £70,000 is still required. Thousands of sufferers from this dread disease have obtained alleviation and hope by the skilful treatment given them free of charge at the Cancer Hospital. This work must go on.

In the large towns and cities, during the present industrial depression, many boys and girls are in danger of stranding. The Shaftesbury Homes and *Arethusa* Training Ship perform the most valuable work in such cases. Boys in the *Arethusa* are trained as efficient sailors, and at the Homes the boys are taught various trades, and the girls learn household duties, all later being found good situations. Without this timely assistance thousands of the young would drift hopelessly.

It is a regrettable fact that in these civilised days there should be a crying need for a National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. However, the Society, known throughout the land as the N.S.P.C.C., has well justified its existence; no less than four million children have had good reason to be grateful for its efforts. In one year alone, 105,873 children were helped in one way or another.

During twelve months, the Salvation Army has supplied to poor persons meals to the extent of over twenty-four million; it has provided over eleven million beds through its various shelters, hostels, and homes. The Salvation Army is essential to our present-day civilisation. Now, more than ever, it is faced with a serious shortage of funds. Its property is merely the machinery

The British Home and

(Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.)

For 70 years this invaluable Institution has ministered to middle-class people who have lost their all in vain efforts to regain health and retain independence.

There are 103 patients at Streatham, where they receive home comforts and every attention for the remainder of their days.

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PLEASE REMEMBER
THE

461 Beds
5406
In-Patients

309,937
Out-Patient
Attendances



HOLLOWAY

Gilbert G. Panter, Secretary.

LONDON, N.7.

Two Wards closing for lack of Funds.

for its great work. The wheels must be kept moving and General Higgins is asking for assistance at this season of goodwill.

Incurable is a dread sentence, and sad is the lot of those upon whom it has been pronounced. For seventy years the British Home and Hospital for Incurables has made incurable sufferers of the *middle class only* its special care and concern. There are 103 patients in the Home and Hospital and 311 pensioners (£26 a year each) on the books. The work is dependent upon voluntary contributions.

Dr. Westcott, the Secretary of the Waifs and Strays Society, says: "We can all remember waking up early on Christmas morning and peering at the bottom of our bed, to see our little stocking, which last night hung limp and empty, bulging in all directions—and just for a moment, can you imagine what you would have thought of Father Christmas if your stocking had *not* been full? Our Father Christmas this year is going to have a very busy time, for he will have over 4700 empty little stockings to fill; 4700 excited little heads will be peeping out of bed this Christmas morning, to see—what? Quite a



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number of our large family have never even heard of Father Christmas before this year. Will you help us to make them believe in him?"

There is never a slackening of the work of the Church Army. Working day and night, they face overwhelming odds on behalf of the homeless, the needy, the criminal, and the sick. The Church Army is now preparing for its usual Christmas effort. It will again this year distribute parcels of food, etc., to the poor; also it hopes to organise Christmas Dinner Parties for men, women, and children who otherwise might face a bare table. The food and fare for the parcels are bought in large quantities at low prices. The actual cost of each parcel is 10s.; £5 will provide for ten families.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes have transformed 30,461 destitute children into young citizens of the Empire overseas. The Society's 184 branches, households, and cottages operate ceaselessly in the care of 8000 children all the year round. Boys are prepared for the Navy, the Mercantile Marine, and for various callings; and the girls are taught housework and trained for useful lives. The expenses incurred in this great work are literally overwhelming. And there are no sweepstakes to help any of these magnificent institutions—

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will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas Season.

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you will be all the happier if you can feel that some poor family is thinking of you with gratitude.

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BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

IN the new books which will make admirable Christmas presents is to be found, as usual, an astonishing variety of subject-matter, and it does not seem likely that any reader's taste can remain unsatisfied. Among the volumes, numbering nearly twenty, that are to be mentioned here, the range of subjects includes biography, letters, travel, fiction, art, Pekingese dogs, and stories for boys and girls.

The great political event of 1931 was the Spanish Revolution in the spring of the year, and this event comes as a climax to a very fine biography of King Alfonso. It is called "Don Alfonso XIII.; A Study of Monarchy." By H.R.H. Princess Pilar of Bavaria and Major Desmond Chapman-Huston. With twenty-four Plates (John Murray; 21s.). The book is in every sense authoritative, since its authors have had intimate personal knowledge of the Spanish Court, and have been given access to sources of information unavailable to others. Both had personal experience of the Revolution, and the Princess Pilar is herself a first cousin of the ex-King. A profound understanding of Spain and of the Spanish mind is an essential pre-requisite to writing such a biography, and this understanding is possessed by the authors abundantly. The central figure, one of the most attractive personalities of our time, is treated with deep sympathy and insight.

All those who love Dickens will welcome a new and valuable addition to our knowledge of him—namely, "Letters of Charles Dickens to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts." Edited by Charles C. Osborne. With a Biographical Introduction (John Murray; 7s. 6d. Edition de Luxe, limited to 500 copies, 21s.). The biographical introduction is of the Baroness, a well-known lady with whom Dickens was on terms of intimate friendship for over thirty years. Her great interest was in philanthropy, and in her generous schemes Dickens acted as her counsellor and friend. These letters reveal new and fascinating glimpses of the great novelist's mind.

We come next to a most amusing and delightful anthology of travel—"The Traveller's Companion." Compiled by Paul and Millicent Bloomfield. Decorated by Rex Whistler (Bell; 7s. 6d.). Short excerpts from the writings of the great, their impressions of foreign countries, their criticisms or their praises, are selected with judgment and humour. There is also useful information to be had from polyglot tables, compiled from Baedeker or his followers, telling how to comfort a sea-sick stranger, what to say to the hairdresser, or how to express anger and indignation, when abroad.

No more suitable Christmas present could be found for any lady who has the good sense and good fortune to own a Pekingese, or for any other admirer of that ancient and honourable breed, than "The Lion Dog of Peking: Being the Astonishing History of the Pekingese Dog." By Annie Coath Dixey (Peter Davies; 10s. 6d.). To-day, the "Peke" is the "darling of the Western World," and this book tells the story of its rise to that supreme position from the early days of its Chinese ancestry. The attention—nay, the worship—which the Pekingese has received in China through many centuries, and which it so rightly insists on in Europe to-day, is well recounted here, together with individual anecdotes and character sketches. The volume is beautifully illustrated.

To turn to a graver theme, there is a very representative collection of sixty-four pictures finely reproduced in "British Artists and the War." By John Rothenstein (Peter Davies; 10s. 6d.). The author furnishes an introductory essay of outstanding interest, and the war pictures which follow include many that are accepted masterpieces. The whole volume provides a just commentary on the reaction of British art to the Great War.

It is fitting that the only work of fiction in this list (excluding children's stories) should be one of such importance as "Finch's Fortune." By Mazo de la Roche (Macmillan; 7s. 6d.). In this third volume the author continues and rounds off his chronicles of the Whiteoak family, begun with "Jalna" and continued in "Whiteoaks." These three Canadian novels form a magnificent, and now, happily, a famous, trilogy.

We come now to an interesting batch of inexpensive little volumes, designed by the Victoria and Albert Museum primarily for those who may wish to carry away some pictorial record of famous and beautiful objects seen and admired on their visit. The Museum publishes, under the authority of the Board of Education, "100 Masterpieces; Early Christian and Medieval," "100 Masterpieces; Renaissance and Modern," "A Picture-Book in Colour, I," and "A Picture-Book in Colour, II,"—all at 1s. There are also "A Christmas Picture-Book" and "A Picture-Book of Dolls and Dolls' Houses," both published at 6d. In addition, there are very good coloured reproductions of Carlo Crivelli's "Virgin and Child," and of "The Three Younger Sons of Shah Jahan," by Balchand. These little books contain pictures of a variety of really beautiful things—paintings, sculptures, tapestries, carving, needlework, glass-ware, etc., and thereby illustrate in outline the richness of the Museum's treasures.

As everyone knows, the people of real importance at Christmas are the children, and this year Blackie's publications cater perfectly, as usual, for their demands. There are two fine stirring boys' books, called "The Senior Cadet," by Percy F. Westerman, illustrated by Roland Hilder (Blackie; 5s.); and "The Prairie Wagon Trail," by Rowland Walker, illustrated by D. C. Eyles (Blackie; 5s.). The first, by an author whose books, in the true Henty tradition, are well known, will appeal to all boys with its tale of smuggling and adventure in the West Indian seas. The second is an exciting story of pioneer days in America, with prairie wagons, buffalo herds, and Redskins on the war-path.

What these authors have done so admirably for boys has been done for girls with no less skill and enthusiasm in an adventure story called "Two on Their Own." By Bessie Marchant. Illustrated by Francis E. Hiley (Blackie; 5s.). Finally, Blackie's "Girls' Annual" (5s.) and Blackie's "Children's Annual" (5s.), the latter in large print, and both crammed as full as ever with good stories and pictures, make a welcome reappearance.

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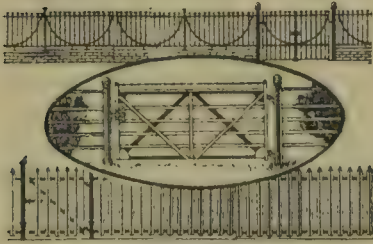
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1931.



THE MAN WITH "A SIXTH SENSE" IN AIR NAVIGATION: MR. BERT HINKLER DEMONSTRATING HIS MAGNIFICENT ATLANTIC FLIGHT ON HIS ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bert Hinkler, the famous Australian airman, was officially welcomed on his arrival at Hanworth Air-park, on December 7, in recognition of his wonderful solo flight across the South Atlantic from Brazil to West Africa, the latest of his many splendid feats of airmanship. It has been said that he appears to possess a sixth sense—a genius for discovering navigational facts which the average pilot could only learn by elaborate tests. This extraordinary faculty

for detecting certain signs in cloud shapes and movements, and estimating strength and direction of wind, enabled him to allow correctly for drift and keep a direct course amid the worst weather conditions. For six hours he was flying "blind" through clouds, or in a storm with tremendous lightning. Yet he made the African coast only ten miles from the point he aimed at. His machine was an all-British Puss Moth, with a Gipsy III. engine of only 120 h.p.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE all know that many languages are covered by the English language, even when it does not mean the American language. There is, for example, what is technically known as bad language; and refined landladies in police courts will profess that they cannot understand a word of it. Great financiers are probably unacquainted with thieves' slang, though not necessarily unacquainted with thieving. Many things have the name of English, but are practically unknown in England. Many a German philologist is probably better acquainted with Middle English than any Englishman, however Middle. And many a Chinese pirate is probably more polished and proficient in pidgin English than the average Englishman, even if he has been to the ends of the earth. There is what is always described rather curiously as broken English, and it is obviously necessary to be a foreigner in order to bring one's broken English to perfection. Then there is journalese, and the thing which Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch distinguished from journalese and described as jargon. The thing I have myself in mind at the moment is something like the thing which is described in Sir Arthur's brilliant and penetrating essay; but it is less purely wordy and windy; it has something resembling the shadow of a meaning; but I find the shadow very elusive. Indeed, the whole thing is very elusive and very difficult to describe, except by examples. It is peculiar, unsubstantial, disembodied, and yet faintly metaphorical language; supposed to describe the processes of the mind, and especially the progress of what is called the Modern Mind. As I say, it can hardly be conveyed except by an example; here is a very exact example.

Mr. Lawrence Hyde, in the course of a very temperate and sympathetic article in a weekly paper, refers very respectfully to certain ancient doctrines (in which I happen to believe, but of which I do not need here to write), but eventually dismisses them with a phrase that is a perfect example of the puzzle. He says that this sort of doctrine "has lost its meaning for the modern mind." Now, that will be overlooked by hundreds of readers who are used to that sort of idiom, and have a general sense that they recognise its meaning; but I do not know what it means. I know what first believing a thing and then disbelieving it means. I also know what first disbelieving it and then believing it means; and I can assure Mr. Hyde that this transition is quite as common as the other, or commoner. But I do not know what this loss of a meaning means. And it seems to me that, if it meant anything, it would be to the disadvantage of the loser, and not of the meaning. If somebody comes up to me and says, "The multiplication table has lost its meaning for Mr. Pinker of Peckham Rye," my first feelings are of sympathy—nay, of pity. I presume it means that a brick has fallen on Mr. Pinker's head from some of the progressive public buildings of Peckham, and that his power of doing sums in his head has been consequently arrested or invalidated. It certainly would not suggest to me that Mr. Pinker had outgrown the multiplication table, or passed beyond the need of a multiplication table, or progressed to a happier Utopia where multiplication tables cease from troubling and mathematicians are at rest. For, if Mr. Pinker had really found something better than the multiplication table, then I should certainly say that the latter had *not* lost its meaning for him. He would have to understand what it was, in order to realise that something else was better. If that table was really a blank to

him, he could not possibly tell whether any other table was better.

Similarly, if it were literally true that some ancient creed had "lost its meaning" for the modern mind, it would simply mean that the modern mind was incapable of criticising the ancient creed. I am here complaining only of a style of writing which sounds very thoughtful and is really very thoughtless. I know that nearly everybody does it, and I do not use it to the disadvantage of much that is otherwise valuable and suggestive in the particular essay. But to me this fashionable jargon of the

its meaning for me. I was brought up to believe in Darwinism; and I now disbelieve in Darwinism. But I should not say that Darwinism had lost its meaning for me, or lost its meaning at all. Its meaning is there plain enough, for anybody to believe or disbelieve in. I cannot understand how Mr. Hyde can even reject his mediæval doctrines if they have lost all meaning for him; or, in other words, if he does not know what they mean. I cannot indignantly deny something that I have only just seen written in the Chinese alphabet, or publicly renounce and abjure a heresy that is entirely hidden from me in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Now, there are hundreds of little locutions of that kind, being used even by the best literary men, which produce nothing but confusion. They are, for some reason, settled especially thick, like flies, round this particular topic of alleged spiritual decay or change. When people will insist on saying, over and over again, that some idea "does not commend itself" to the modern mind (or what not), there certainly the ambiguity is less; but, though the expression selected is less cloudy, it can hardly have been selected as specially clear. Why not simply say that these mysterious modern persons (whoever they are) do not agree with the idea, or do not think it is true, or do not desire it to be true; whichever it is that you really mean? A more popular example of the same sort of loose language is to be found in the case of the man who says he "has no use for" something or other that is under discussion. He leaves it doubtful whether a thing has any abstract right to exist in the universe, when he does not happen to find it useful to himself. I remember an occasion when a leading Socialist politician, I think, said there were several things in the Creed that he had no use for. I remember remarking at the time that there were probably a good many things in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" that he had no use for. But that does not exactly prove that they are useless; still less that they are untrue.

Hazy language of this sort, whether it is hazy on the popular or on the pedantic side, prevents people from getting to grips with each other, as they did in the old days of strictly logical argument, whether among the Greek sophists or the mediæval Schoolmen. Every phrase involves a sort of hazy half-metaphor, the shadow of a figure of speech, which is too vague to make the meaning vivid, and at the same time too particular to leave it impersonal and impartial. We realise as a practical fact that Mr. Pinker probably has no practical use for the Hypostatic Union, and allow the logical question itself to be elbowed out of the way by Mr. Pinker's practical daily activities. We know that Mr. Hyde does not mean that Mr. Pinker has forgotten the meaning of Final Perseverance because

a brick has fallen on his head, and we therefore are content to leave it rather doubtful what he does mean. The sort of phraseology I mean is too unobtrusive to be called jargon and too educated to be called journalese. At the same time, it does, in the exact words of the Book of Job, darken counsel by using words without knowledge; that is, without an exact knowledge, common to writer and reader, of what the words are to signify. There was never a fairer criticism, or a finer compliment, paid to a poet than that which was paid to the first English poet by the first English printer. Caxton wrote of Chaucer: "He has no void words"; and it is the best maxim or ideal for all the writers of English.



THE LORD CHANCELLOR: THE RT. HON. LORD SANKEY, G.B.E., P.C.—
A NEW PORTRAIT BY OSWALD BIRLEY.

Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, is a representative of National Labour in the National Government, and is, of course, the "Sankey" of the Sankey Report. He was born at Moreton, Co. Gloucester, on October 26, 1866; was educated at Lancing and at Jesus College, Oxford; was called to the Bar in 1892. He took silk in 1909. From 1914 until 1928 he was a Judge of the King's Bench Division and then, for a year, he was a Lord Justice of Appeal. He became Lord Chancellor in 1929. Among other high positions he has held those of a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague and Chairman of the Coal Industry Commission, 1919. He is a bachelor. As we go to press, it is reported that Lord Sankey is likely to resign the Chancellorship during the recess, and that Lord Hailsham will take his place.

From the Picture by Oswald Birley, M.C., R.O.I.; Shown at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters' Exhibition.

abstract is more slipshod than slang, much more unintelligible than thieves' slang, and much more un-English than the pidgin English of the pirate. What the writer presumably means is that persons of a certain kind, in a certain period, believed in a certain proposition; and that some other persons of another kind, in another period, found that they did not believe in it. Well, that is a simple and intelligible situation, and could easily be described in a simple and intelligible style. I must have had many forefathers who were Calvinists, and I do not believe in Calvinism. But I do understand Calvinism; I disbelieve it because I understand it. I should think it meaningless to say that Calvinism has lost

A CHINESE CIVIL WAR ENTANGLED IN THE FIGHTING WITH THE JAPANESE.



CHINESE INFANTRY, OF GENERAL MA CHANG-SHAN'S ARMY, RECONNOITRING: A TYPICAL SCENE DURING THE FIGHTING LAST MONTH ON THE NONNI RIVER, IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA.



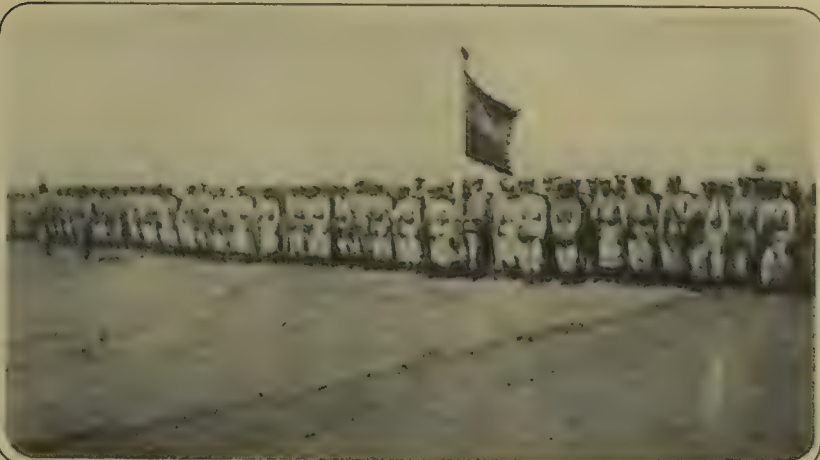
ONE CHINESE GENERAL'S TROOPS IN ACTION RECENTLY AGAINST THOSE OF ANOTHER: GENERAL MA CHANG-SHAN'S CAVALRY RAIDING THE RIGHT FLANK OF GENERAL CHANG HAI-FENG'S FORCES.



CHINESE ARTILLERY AND A JAPANESE RECONNOITRING AEROPLANE (SEEN AS A SPOT JUST ABOVE THE GUNS IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND): A BATTERY OF GENERAL MA'S FORCE IN POSITION NEAR THE NONNI BRIDGE.



CHINESE LIGHT FIELD-GUNS OF AN OUT-OF-DATE TYPE, MADE IN THE ARSENAL AT TSITSIHAR: A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY TAKING UP POSITION IN THE VICINITY OF THE NONNI BRIDGE.



TYPICAL CHINESE INFANTRY, WITH THEIR COLOURS, PARADED FOR AN INSPECTION BY GENERAL MA CHANG-SHAN: TWO REGIMENTS OF FRESH TROOPS ON ARRIVAL AT TSITSIHAR.



TROOPS OF GENERAL MA CHANG-SHAN IN ACTION AND UNDER FIRE: MACHINE-GUNS AND AMMUNITION NEWLY ARRIVED ON THE FIELD—SHOWING A SHELL-BURST IN THE AIR (ON THE LEFT).



AN INCIDENT OF THE FIGHTING BETWEEN TWO RIVAL CHINESE LEADERS—GENERALS MA CHANG-SHAN AND CHANG HAI-FENG: GENERAL MA'S FIELD ARTILLERY NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SAN-TZIEN-TAN.



INFANTRY IN ACTION: THE FRESH TROOPS SENT TO REINFORCE GENERAL MA'S ARMY MAKING GOOD USE OF COVER DURING AN ADVANCE; AND (IN THE FOREGROUND) A TYPICAL SOLDIER.

We illustrate here further incidents of the fighting last month on the Nonni River, in Manchuria. As noted in our last issue, it was announced on November 18 that the Japanese had severely defeated a Chinese army of 26,000, and a few days later that they had occupied Tsitsihar, the capital of the province of Heilungkiang. The military operations had been complicated by the fact that the Chinese General Ma Chang-shan, Governor of Heilungkiang, and leader of part of the forces opposing the Japanese, was at the same time threatened by a rival Chinese General, Chang Hai-feng. Thus, on November 13, a "Times" message stated: "Chang Hai-feng,

who recently proclaimed the autonomy of Heilungkiang, is menacing the rear of General Ma's forces. While the Chinese troops were fighting the Japanese, Chang Hai-feng was making his way to Tailai. Gunfire is reported." Before they entered Tsitsihar, the Japanese sent an ultimatum to General Ma, and in his reply (which was treated as a refusal) he stipulated, among other unacceptable demands, that Japan should guarantee that Chang Hai-feng should not use the Taonan-Anganchi Railway. On December 5 a Tokyo report gave the total Japanese casualties to date as 210 killed, including 12 officers, and 473 wounded.

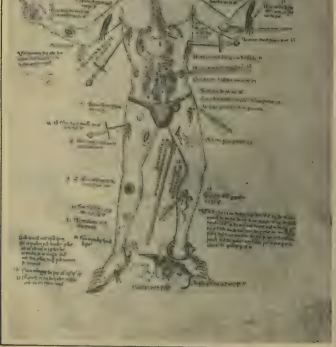
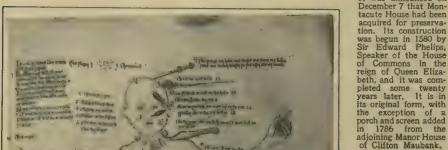
THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: WORLD



TRANSFERRING AN OLD CHURCH TO A NEW SITE 150 METRES AWAY IN NORTHERN ITALY: THE BUILDING BEING MOVED ON RAILS IN A PAVISED STREET. Like many another ancient building, the little church illustrated stood on the way of modernisation and of the growing demands of traffic. Hence its removal bodily from old site to new.



MONTCUTE HOUSE, NEAR YEovil: AN IMPOSING EXAMPLE OF ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE WHICH HAS BEEN VESTED IN THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR PRESERVATION.



"A MAN: SHOWING THE INTERSTINES AND THE VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH A BODY CAN BE INJURED."—A DRAWING INCLUDED IN A GERMAN FIFTEENTH-CENTURY FOLIO SOLD FOR £1300.

Among the lots sold at Sotheby's on December 7 was a large folio German early fifteenth-century manuscript, of sixty-nine leaves on vellum, containing the *Arctolysie*, with the Life of St. John and other things, including certain anatomical and medical drawings. This changed hands in 1903 for £900. On December 7, it was sold to Mr. Stow for £2300, and it is confidently believed that it will find a fitting home in one of the Wellcome Museums in London.



GAS DRILL STILL NECESSARY!—MEN OF THE OXFORD AND BUCKS LIGHT INFANTRY WEARING THEIR NEW GAS-MASKS.

Though the Treaty of Versailles assumed that the use of toxic gases was contrary to international law, and the Washington Conference of 1922 confirmed this view, it is still considered expedient in virtually all the armies and all the navies of the world to exercise men in gas drill and keep the supply of gas-masks up-to-date.



AN AEROPLANE THAT CAN FALL TO EARTH SAFELY WHEN DISABLED, BY MEANS OF PARACHUTES: THE PARACHUTE-CONTAINERS ON THE UPPER WING—(RIGHT) THE INVENTOR OF THE DEVICE. An invention which may be of great practical use has been devised by Mr. James T. Bradley, of Chicago. Thanks to his ingenuity, an aeroplane, even though damaged or crippled, can be brought safely to earth by parachutes. Each of two



ANNOUNCING THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CYPRUS: THE ACTING COMMISSIONER, NICOSIA DISTRICT, READING THE KING'S LETTERS PATENT DISSOLVING THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The administrative changes in Cyprus, due to the recent disturbances, were announced there on November 17. The Letters Patent suspending the Legislative Council and conferring on the Governor authority to legislate for the Colony, were promulgated in Nicosia, the capital, and in all district centres, in the presence of local mayors and headmen of neighbouring villages, besides all the available forces of military and police. The change was accepted passively by the Greek population.



THE FIRST GLIDER TO TAKE OFF FROM WATER: THE MOTORLESS FLYING-BOAT, TOWED BY A MOTOR-BOAT, RISING INTO THE AIR AT THE WELSH HARP, HENDON.



THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF THE MOTORLESS FLYING-BOAT: THE TWO-SEATER GLIDER BEFORE ITS SUCCESSFUL TEST, WHICH INCLUDED TAKING OFF FROM WATER AND LANDING ON WATER.

The internet taken in gliding in Great Britain—a sport which has been much developed in recent months—will be increased by a new application of the glider, successfully tested for the first time on December 7. Hitherto gliding has been confined to land machines, but there has been produced a motorless flying-boat which takes off from and lands on water.

EVENTS CHRONICLED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE AEROPLANE MAKING A PARACHUTE DESCENT: THE MACHINE FLOATING GENTLY EARTHWARDS AFTER THE PILOT HAD PULLED THE EMERGENCY LEVER RELEASING THE PARACHUTES FROM THEIR CONTAINERS. The parachutes, fixed on the upper wing, holds a large metal containers, which is released by smaller parachutes shot from the aeroplane by compressed air when the pilot pulls an emergency lever. The pilot himself may trust to his own parachute.



THE CORONATION OF THE SULTAN OF JOHORE'S SCOTTISH CONSORT: THE SULTANA (FORMERLY MRS. HELEN WILSON) SEATED BESIDE HER HUSBAND DURING THE CEREMONY. The coronation of the Sultana of Johore, a Scottish woman formerly known as Mrs. Helen Wilson, took place with imposing ceremony in the palace at Johore Bahru on November 18. The High Priest asked: "Does your Royal Highness accept the crown of Johore, bearing the ancient device, 'Unto God Redigned'?" Do you agree to adopt Malay customs and the religion of the State?" She replied: "I will," and a splendid tiara of platinum and diamonds was then placed on her head.

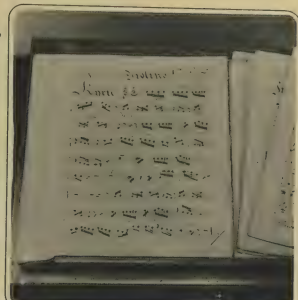


THE GLIDER FLYING-BOAT OVER THE WELSH HARP WATERS: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE MOTOR-BOAT WHICH GAVE THE GLIDER ITS ORIGINAL MOMENTUM BY TOWING. Mr. C. H. Lowe, Wyde piloted it on the occasion illustrated. The machine is a two-seater, and relies for its original momentum on a motor-boat which tows it along the surface of the water. It will be remembered that the Channel was successfully crossed by a glider last summer, and the use of water gliders for such journeys is at least a possible future development.



THE BREAKING UP OF THE "R 100": WORKMEN DISMANTLING THE SALOONS, AT CARDINGTON.

The breaking-up of "R 100" is in the hands of Messrs. Elton Levy and Co., who hope to sell the metal in that dirigible for industrial purposes. It was stated that the airship would yield about 55 tons of duralumin, besides other metal, such as aluminium, from the petrol-tanks.



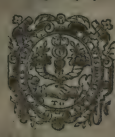
A HITHERTO UNKNOWN MASS BY MOZART DISCOVERED IN BADEN, THE SPA SEVENTEEN MILES FROM VIENNA: A PAGE OF THE SIGNED MANUSCRIPT. The Director of Music of the town church of Baden found this manuscript in the Choir; and it is now known as "The Baden Mass." It was written at Salzburg in 1776.



THE NEW COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DOVER: THE FINE BUILDING WHICH PRINCE GEORGE ARRANGED TO OPEN ON DECEMBER 9.

Rosalynde.
Euphues golden le-
gacie: found after his death
in his Cell at Si-
lexedra.

Bequeathed to Philantus Jomes
nouried vp with their
father in Eng-
land.
Ferret from the Calaisies.
By T. Lodge.



LONDON,
Imprinted by Thomas Orwin for T.G.
and John Baskie.
1589.

THE ONLY PERFECT COPY KNOWN OF THE FIRST EDITION OF T. LODGE'S "ROSALYNDE," 1590, WHICH GAVE SHAKESPEARE THE GROUNDPLAN FOR "AS YOU LIKE IT." SOLD FOR £2400.

At the Sotheby sale referred to under the anatomical drawing, the only perfect copy known of the first edition of T. Lodge's pastoral romance *Rosalynde*, was sold to the Roubin Company, of New York and Philadelphia, for £2400. It was very copy was sold for £110. According to Stevens, Shakespeare followed *Rosalynde* "more exactly than his general custom when he is indebted to such originals."

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE UNIVERSITY "RUGGER" MATCH: THE OXFORD FIFTEEN.

The names of the Oxford players are as follows (L. to R.): (Standing) F. L. Hovde*, V. G. J. Jenkins, T. L. Tanner*, R. R. McGibbon, F. D. Russell-Roberts*, E. S. Nicholson*, K. W. J. Jones*, S. G. Osler*; (Sitting) J. A. Adamson, W. E. Henley, N. K. Lamport, W. Roberts (Captain), W. A. H. Druitt, D. H. Swayne, P. C. Minns. The new Blues in the team are marked with an asterisk. The names of the Cambridge players are (L. to R.): (Standing) W. O. H. Collins, R. B. Jones, J. G. Watherston, W. J. Leather, H. B. L. Johnstone, W. H. Leather, J. I. Rees, G. H. Bailey, W. T. Anderson; (Sitting) F. W. Simpson, R. W. Smeddle, D. M. Marr, J. G. Askew (Captain), J. A. Tallant, P. W. P. Brook. The new Cambridge Blues are wearing their caps. The result of the match played at Twickenham on December 8 was a win for Oxford by 10 points to 3. Minns, Roberts and Hovde scored for Oxford.



THE UNIVERSITY "RUGGER" MATCH: THE CAMBRIDGE FIFTEEN.



MR. W. H. BRADSHAW (MALVERN AND TRINITY), CAPTAIN OF THE OXFORD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM WHICH ARRANGED TO MEET CAMBRIDGE ON DECEMBER 10.



THE ENGLAND v. SPAIN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH: THE SPANISH PLAYERS.

The Spanish Association Football team chosen to play against England on December 10 arrived on December 4, and were met at Victoria by a large crowd which included Sir Frederick Wall, President of the Football Association. The days before their international match were spent by the Spaniards successively in watching West Ham play Everton at West Ham, and in training on the Chelsea Club's ground at Stamford Bridge. It will be noticed that two of the Spanish players in the above photograph are wearing their so-called "Lenglen" bandeaux.



MR. A. H. FABIAN (HIGHGATE AND PEMBROKE), CAPTAIN OF THE CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM THAT ARRANGED TO MEET OXFORD AT STAMFORD BRIDGE.



SEEKING GORILLA DATA BY AIR—LADY BROUGHTON AND COL. ASHTON (RIGHT). Lady Broughton and Lieut.-Col. H. C. Ashton left Croydon Aerodrome on December 2, flying to the Belgian Congo to gather data about gorillas in connection with the habitat group of the Eastern gorilla projected at the Natural History Museum of South Kensington, and dealt with in our last issue.



MR. R. B. BENNETT, THE CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER (RIGHT), AND MR. J. H. THOMAS MEETING IN LONDON.

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, left Liverpool for Canada on December 4. In his farewell speech he said: "I am going back to tell my friends in Canada that the old British courage and enterprise have never been so conspicuous as they are to-day."



THE ANGLO-FRENCH TARIFF QUESTION: M. ROLLIN, FRENCH MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

The British Emergency Tariffs have caused considerable anxiety in France. A statement by Mr. Runciman, condemning the "discriminating" duty of 15 per cent. on various British imports into France, was answered on December 6 by M. Rollin, who denied the discrimination.



M. HYMANS, BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, IN LONDON. M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently paid a short visit to London. He had several meetings with Sir John Simon and arranged to have a conversation with Mr. Runciman before leaving for Brussels on December 10.



M. VINCENT D'INDY.

Distinguished composer and head of the Schola Cantorum in Paris. Died December 3; aged eighty. Well-known musical teacher, and populariser of his master, César Franck. Composed "La Forêt Enchantée," "Symphonie Cévenole," "Le Chant de la Cloche," "Fervaal," "L'Etranger," and "La Légende de St. Christophe."



MR. BERT HINKLER'S REMARKABLE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT: THE RECORD-MAKING AVIATOR WELCOMED BY HIS WIFE AND BY SIR WHITTEN BROWN.

An account of Mr. Hinkler's remarkable Transatlantic flight will be found on the front page of this issue. The official welcome given to him on December 7 was shared by Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, and several British aviators who have crossed the Atlantic—Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, survivor of the "Alcock and Brown" pioneer flight; Squadron-Leader R. S. Booth; and Capt. G. F. Meager. Mr. Hinkler spoke of Lord Wakefield, who made his flight possible; and of his small aeroplane, one of the best in the world.



DR. T. J. MACNAMARA.

Well-known Liberal politician and former Minister. Died on December 3; aged seventy. President of the National Union of Teachers, 1896. M.P. for North (North-West) Camberwell, 1900, and for twenty-four successive years. Minister of Labour, 1920. Was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty for twelve years.

WHIPSNADE IN WINTER: WATTLED HUT AND OUT-OF-DOORS HABITS.



A BROWN BEAR—WARM IN HIS SHAGGY COAT—DEFYING THE MIST: A SPECIES THAT ROAMED WILD IN BRITAIN UNTIL EXTIRPATED IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY, AND IS A NATIVE OF THE NORTHERN TEMPERATE HEMISPHERE.



WALLABIES AT WHIPSNADE: MEMBERS OF THE KANGAROO FAMILY, ACCUSTOMED TO THE WARMTH OF AUSTRALIA, BUT APPARENTLY INDIFFERENT TO THE FOG AND COLD OF AN ENGLISH WINTER.

THE Whipsnade Zoological Park, opened by the Zoological Society last Whitsuntide, is now beginning its first winter season. A surprisingly large number of animals, even some of those whose natural habitat is confined to the Tropics, seems to remain unaffected by the approach of wintry conditions. Certain of the more delicate creatures have been brought back to London, such as the pygmy hippopotami, and the flamingoes, who are not happy if ice covers their pool: while some others are able to stay on at Whipsnade now that artificial measures have been taken for their convenience. The elephant has been provided with electric heat in his stable, and the lions are specially sheltered. On the other hand, those that appear indifferent to the

[Continued opposite.



ANIMALS WHICH WERE TO BE FOUND WILD IN ENGLAND UNTIL THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY AND SURVIVED IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND UNTIL MUCH LATER: WOLVES IN THEIR WOOD AT WHIPSNADE.

[Continued.]

weather include the bears, bison, zebras, llamas, wallabies, deer, and water-fowl. It is hoped that in future years, when the electrical arrangements are completed and all the shelters artificially warmed, an even greater variety of animals will be able to spend the whole year in the open. Many of the animals, of course, were native to Britain in olden days, at a time when the climate was probably colder, on an average, than it is now. (As will be seen from our photograph, one of the polar bears has learnt very tidy habits of drinking. Instead of drinking straight from his pond, he fetches his wooden bowl, dips it in the water, and drinks from that. Then he carefully pours back what he does not want into the pond, and carries the bowl back to his hut.



YOUNG LIONS PUT IN A SHELTERED WOOD, NEAR THE WOLVES, WHERE THEY ARE DOING WELL: THE SON AND DAUGHTER OF PAT AND DORIS, WHO ARE GREAT FAVOURITES AT THE LONDON "ZOO."



A POLAR BEAR LEAVING HIS WATTLED HUT TO FETCH HIMSELF A DRINK: ONE OF THE FORTUNATE CREATURES WHO WILL NOT BE UPSET BY AN ENGLISH WINTER, HOWEVER COLD IT BECOMES.

HERCULANEUM RISING FROM ITS TOMB: REVELATIONS OF

ROMAN SOCIAL LIFE IN A WEALTHY SEASIDE RETREAT.



DIGGING OUT STREETS AND HOUSES FROM "THE HARD DEEP STRATUM OF SOLIDIFIED MUD" IN WHICH HERCULANEUM WAS BURIED BY THE ERUPTION OF A.D. 79: TYPICAL EXCAVATION WORK IN PROGRESS.



HERCULANEUM RESCUING ITS ANCIENT ASPECT: A VILLA (RIGHT, SEEN ALSO IN ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH) AND OTHER RECONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS, WITH THE SEA-WALL IN FRONT, AND (BACKGROUND) THE MODERN TOWN OF RESINA, TO BE DEMOLISHED FOR FURTHER EXCAVATIONS.



CLEANING AND RESTORING A MURAL PAINTING IN AN EXCAVATED HOUSE AT HERCULANEUM: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CRAFTSMAN AT WORK ON THE TASK OF PRESERVING A PRECIOUS EXAMPLE OF ANCIENT ROMAN DECORATIVE ART.



AN EXQUISITE MOSAIC FLOOR REPRESENTING NEPTUNE SURROUNDED BY FISHES: A DRESSING-ROOM IN THE WOMEN'S PUBLIC BATHS AT HERCULANEUM, SHOWING A SHELF DIVIDED INTO COMPARTMENTS FOR CLOTHES.



A NEW TREASURE OF ANCIENT ROMAN SCULPTURE FOUND DURING THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM: A MARBLE GROUP OF A DEER BROUGHT TO BAY BY HOUNDS, DISCOVERED IN ONE OF THE HOUSES.

Herculaneum, perhaps, offers greater hope of treasure still to come than almost any other site of classical antiquity. The wonderful results of the new excavations there have recently been described by Professor Maiuri (the well-known Italian archaeologist directing the work on behalf of the State authorities), who dwells on the profoundly impressive spectacle of the ancient city rising slowly but surely from the hard deep stratum of solidified mud in which it has been buried since the great eruption of Vesuvius, in A.D. 79. "In no other part of the ancient world," he writes (in the "Times"), "is it possible to find all the structural and architectural evidence of city life—both public and private—so splendidly preserved as in the two cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were united in a single tragic fate nearly 2000 years ago . . . Four years of intense and laborious work at Herculaneum have brought to light an area twice as great as that uncovered between 1825 and 1875. Two 'islands' have been uncovered almost entirely along the most southerly sector of the city. During the past few months work has been proceeding steadily on two other 'islands' in the central quarter, and is now nearing the line of the 'Decumanus



THE MAIN PORTICO AND REPLANTED GARDEN OF A VILLA (SEEN ALSO IN THE ADJOINING GENERAL VIEW, ON THE LEFT); THE HOME OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN OF ANCIENT HERCULANEUM NOW RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL FORM.



PART OF THE ORIGINAL CITY WALLS OF HERCULANEUM, ON THE SIDE FACING THE SEA, WHICH HAS SINCE RECEDED SOME DISTANCE: A MASSIVE STRUCTURE OF TYPICAL ROMAN SOLIDITY.



THE LOFTY HALL OF A RICH MAN'S HOUSE IN HERCULANEUM: AN INTERIOR WITH PILLARED UPPER WALLS, FRAGMENTS OF FRESCO ON THE LOWER WALLS, AND A STONE POOL SUNK IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOOR.



THE EXTERIOR OF THE PUBLIC BATHS FOR WOMEN AT HERCULANEUM: A STREET AND BUILDINGS OF THE ANCIENT CITY, AS EXCAVATED AND RESTORED, WITH PART OF MODERN RESINA IN THE BACKGROUND ABOVE.

Major,' and also that quarter containing the forum and public buildings. A portion of the baths reserved for women has already been excavated, and work on the baths for men is to begin forthwith. The external aspect of the city is thus beginning to reveal its real character. Herculaneum, with its large and noble mansions looking towards the Bay of Naples, its few shops and tabernae, its freedom from that mural publicity which conferred such disquieting animation upon the streets of Pompeii, reveals itself as a more tranquil city than its commercial neighbour. It was clearly better adapted, by its healthy climate and the view from the slopes of Vesuvius, to be a leisured suburban retreat." Later, the explorers hope to complete the excavation of the famous Villa of the Papyri, which may be reserving other surprises besides the rich art treasures it has already yielded. Professor Maiuri believes that there may still exist, buried under the modern town of Resina, the keys to many secrets relating to Roman culture and architecture. The frescoes and mosaic floors are left *in situ*, instead of being removed to the museum at Naples.

THE NEW CHILDREN'S GALLERY AT THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.



THE EARLIEST MODE OF TRANSPORT AS USED IN THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD: A MAN OF THE PALÆOLITHIC PERIOD CARRYING A SLAIN ANIMAL ON HIS BACK; AND A PRIMITIVE LOG RAFT ON THE WATER.



A LATER STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREHISTORIC METHODS OF TRANSPORT: THE SLEDGE AND THE DUG-OUT CANOE DEvised BY NEOLITHIC LAKE-DWELLERS FOR CONVEYING HOME GAME WHICH THEY HAVE KILLED.



A CUMBERSOME FORM OF MECHANICAL TRANSPORT, COMBINED WITH SLAVE LABOUR, EMPLOYED IN ANCIENT EGYPT: A GANG OF MEN HAULING A STATUE, LASHED TO A SLEDGE, ON ROLLERS; AND (IN BACKGROUND) BOATS WITH OARS AND SAILS.

Continued.

models, including an Egyptian peasant raising water with an Archimedean screw, a camel turning a wheel, with a chain of pots for raising water, a water-wheel, a windmill, and an early steam-engine which works a hammer. At the end of the gallery are full-size models of a flint-knapper chipping flints, a potter



AFTER THE INVENTION OF THE WHEEL FOR VEHICLES—A COMPARATIVELY LATE EXAMPLE: LOADING BARRELS ON TO A GRÆCO-ROMAN DRAY; AND A ROMAN TWO-MASTED SHIP AT SEA, SHOWING THE TYPE OF RUDDER USED.

CHRISTMAS DIORAMAS—THE EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORT.



PARTIAL RETROGRESSION FROM WHEELED TRAFFIC TO ANIMAL TRANSPORT IN THE MIDDLE AGES, OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF ROADS: PACK-HORSES APPROACHING AN EARLY FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CASTLE; SHOWING ALSO A HORSE-DRAWN CART (LEFT BACKGROUND) AND A MEDIEVAL ONE-MASTED SHIP.

Continued.]

they have killed on a rude sledge to load it into their dug-out canoes. Animal transport is the next advance, and a Tibetan caravan with its laden yaks is seen crossing a Himalayan pass. Man early developed simple mechanical devices, as is seen where a party of Ancient Egyptians are hauling a large statue, lashed to its sledge, by means of rollers. From rollers to wheeled vehicles was an easy step, and this stage is illustrated by a Græco-Roman dray, which is being loaded with merchandise from a Roman ship moored near the shore. In all parts of Europe for many centuries wheeled traffic was only possible near towns and on a few main roads, so pack-horses were more generally employed. A party with their laden pack-horses is shown approaching a mediæval castle situated on the shore of a sheltered bay. As roads were improved, the wagon and the stage-coach were more widely used, until they in turn were superseded by the introduction of railways. The earliest type of steamer, the railway locomotive, steam-carriages, and other pioneer forms of mechanical land transport are shown, as well as the early balloon and the first airship. In these days of brilliant illumination, it is worth recalling how very feeble was that of earlier times, and this is done by a series of scenes in which a primitive cave-dweller, Roman soldiers playing dice, and little Prince Arthur in the Tower are shown with the types of lighting then used. The series is continued by a Victorian room lighted by an oil lamp, a tailor at work by gas-light, a quay lit by arc-light, and by two others in which modern electric lighting is used. Each scene is shown in full daylight, but, by pressing a button, this is replaced by the appropriate artificial lighting. The employment of power is illustrated by operable

[Continued below on left.]

YOUNG people interested in mechanical matters and the history of inventions will delight in the attractions prepared for them, in readiness for the Christmas holidays, in the new Children's Gallery at the Science Museum, which it was arranged to open on December 11. The scheme owes its origin to the inspiration of the Museum's energetic Director, Sir Henry Lyons. There are four main groups of exhibits—working models demonstrating the development of mechanical power; dioramas (as here illustrated) showing the historical evolution of transport; modelled scenes demonstrating successive methods of lighting; and life-size tableaux of handicrafts. Altogether, some sixty scientific and technical objects have been more attractively displayed and more simply described than is possible in the main galleries of the Museum. Illuminated perspective scenes have been largely used, and nearly all the models exhibited are operable by the visitor. The series of transport dioramas opens with one of Palæolithic man carrying the game he has just killed, while his companions are crossing the river on a log. This is followed by one showing a party of Neolithic lake-dwellers bringing down game

[Continued above.]



LAND, SEA, AND AIR TRANSPORT ABOUT A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO: AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY STAGE-COACH; AN EAST INDIAMAN (CENTRE); A 60-GUN WAR-SHIP (IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND); A SAILING CUTTER (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND); AND A BALLOON OF 1783 (VISIBLE IN THE AIR ABOVE THE STERN OF THE EAST INDIAMAN).

working at his wheel, and a smith at his forge; these represent man's earliest crafts. Films will be shown of these three craftsmen at their work. Early methods of measuring time are also shown; as well as, starting with a lump of clay, the successive stages by which a pot is made.

THE AFRICAN TUSKER CAN BE TAMED! A CONGO ELEPHANT FARM.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY MR. F. O. CHURCH.

"THE elephant farm," writes Mr. F. O. Church, "has proved so successful that to-day there are forty elephants of various ages at Wando, or Api, in the Belgian Congo. Most of them are caught quite young. The natives of this district have been for many centuries essentially elephant-hunters, and have little or no fear of their huge prey. A herd of elephants, with calves standing about five feet high, is carefully approached, and a cow is killed. Now, a calf is always loth to leave its parent, and, while it stands bellowing a native quickly ties

[Continued below.]



TRAINING NEW RECRUITS: WILD CALF ELEPHANTS JUST CAUGHT (ONE IN SHADOW AND THE OTHER BEHIND THE LARGE ANIMAL ON RIGHT) ATTACHED TO TAME ELEPHANTS TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO THE MEN IN ATTENDANCE.

[Continued.]

The next difficulty is that the mahout must be able to gain control of the calf so that eventually it will learn to obey orders. With a long stick he patiently scratches the animal's forehead, each day gradually cutting down the stick till he can touch the animal with his hands. The rest of this training is much the same as that of a young colt. Harness is put on and light harrows are used to accustom him to farm work. The feeding of elephants is not a difficult matter. After their morning's work they are turned loose into the bush, carefully shackled with iron chains. Here there is abundant foliage for the elephants' simple meal. At 5 p.m. there is a grand parade, and, in line like horses, they march down to the river for a bathe. Everything is done on the word of command. They halt at the edge of the river; off

[Continued above on right.]

[Continued.]

come their simple grass saddles, and on the word 'Go!' they walk sedately into the middle with the mahouts perched on their heads trying to keep dry. Out again once more, and then follows a most important part of the toilet, 'tusk-washing,' as these unwieldy members become dirty in the river mud. Piles of leaves and branches are now ready for the elephants in their open-air stables, and they settle down for the night, all except two young calves, born in captivity, who were still doing tricks when I left them quite late. Now as to the utility of

[Continued below.]



SHACKLED WITH THE IRON CHAINS PLACED ON THE ELEPHANTS WHEN TURNED LOOSE IN THE BUSH TO GET THEIR OWN MEALS: AN INMATE OF THE ELEPHANT FARM AT WANDO.

[Continued.]

a rope to its leg and secures the other end to a tree, or runs with the calf till some stump is handy. This may seem an extraordinary feat in dealing with elephants, but when one considers that the Uganda cattle tribe drive away lions from their kraals with sticks, much as they would dogs, it becomes more credible. 'Familiarity breeds contempt'! Tame elephants are now brought up and secured to the wild calf, so that by degrees it becomes accustomed to the smell and sight of human beings—men in attendance.

[Continued in centre.]



MARCHING IN DOUBLE FILE, WITH MILITARY PRECISION: A TYPICAL SCENE AT WANDO DURING THE GRAND PARADE OF TAME ELEPHANTS HELD DAILY AT 5 P.M. FOR A BATHE IN THE RIVER, WHERE EVERY MOVEMENT IS DONE BY WORD OF COMMAND.

BATHING PARADE ON MILITARY LINES: A COLUMN OF TAME ELEPHANTS, EACH WITH ITS MAHOUT MOUNTED ON ITS BACK, MARCHING DOWN TO THE RIVER FOR THEIR AFTERNOON DIP.

[Continued.]

elephants. All the farm work such as drawing carts, ploughs, harrows, and other implements is done by these animals. It is interesting to compare them with a tractor. One elephant costs £250. One tractor costs £250. Fuel for elephant, nil. Fuel for tractor—expensive (very). An elephant, it is true, only works for a few hours, whilst a tractor can go all day; but wear and tear of an elephant is negligible, while for a tractor it is a big item." A system is now in force by which elephants can be hired.



"ON THE WORD 'GO!' THEY WALK SEDATELY INTO THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER, WITH MAHOUTS PERCHED ON THEIR HEADS, TRYING TO KEEP DRY": THE ELEPHANTS BATHING.



THE ELEPHANTS DRAWN UP IN LINE AT THE EDGE OF THE RIVER FOR TUSK-WASHING: A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THEIR TOILET AFTER BATHING, AS THE TUSKS BECOME DIRTY IN THE RIVER MUD.

THE WILD AFRICAN ELEPHANT IN DANGEROUS MOOD: A SUDAN STAMPEDE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAPTAIN H. C. BROCKLEHURST.

IT is interesting to compare the African elephant in its wild state, at large in its natural haunts, as shown in the two photographs on this page, with the specimens of the animal tamed and trained to the service of man, seen in the illustrations on the page opposite, taken at an elephant farm in the Belgian Congo. During the past few months, it may be recalled, we have reproduced various interesting photographs, taken from the air, of elephants and other big game stampeding on the approach of that—to them—strange and terrifying bird, an aeroplane. From the photographer's point of view, at least, a stampede of elephants must be even more impressive when viewed on the ground at very close quarters. Such were the conditions in which these very remarkable, if not unique, records were obtained. Describing his photographs, Captain Brocklehurst writes: "They show elephants stampeding in the Acholi Hills, in the Mongalla Province of the Southern Sudan, and were taken at a range of between five and ten yards. There were over four hundred in the herd, and they were moving at the rate of ten to fifteen miles an hour." Captain Brocklehurst, we may mention, took the very interesting photograph (published in our issue of October 17) showing the Prince of Wales taking a cinematograph view of a herd of elephants, near Bor in the Southern Sudan, during his hunting trip last year, for the purpose of his private film of African big game.



ELEPHANTS STAMPEDING IN THE ACHOLI HILLS, IN THE MONGALLA PROVINCE OF THE SOUTHERN SUDAN: PART OF A LARGE HERD OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED ANIMALS, MOVING AT TEN TO FIFTEEN MILES AN HOUR, PHOTOGRAPHED AT CLOSE RANGE.



THE BIGGEST OF THE EMPIRE'S BIG GAME PHOTOGRAPHED IN DANGEROUS CONDITIONS AT A RANGE OF BETWEEN FIVE AND TEN YARDS: A VIEW OF ANOTHER SECTION OF A GREAT HERD OF ELEPHANTS ENGAGED IN A STAMPEDE OVER THE ACHOLI HILLS, IN THE SOUTHERN SUDAN—A REMARKABLE FEAT OF NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

MISS LILIAN BRAITHWAITE SHOULDERS A FARCE.

FAR be it from me to discourage a young author, but I must consider Mr. Arthur Macrae, whose firstling, "Flat to Let," was produced last week at the Criterion, a very lucky aspirant. In the first place, there was the object-lesson in the performance, showing him where he

baby girl who does funny things because it cannot see them otherwise. Miss Braithwaite all the time seemed to flounder in the clouds, and whatever she did—although, of course, it was penetratingly studied—seemed governed by sudden intuition and inspiration.

Therein lay the charm and the humorous force of her performance. Her every vagary, so well expressed by her eyes and smile, made us laugh. The aloof utterance of the dialogue accentuated our merriment. When others would have wearied us by the incessant little tricks of nonchalance, absent-mindedness, and amnesia, she became more and more fascinating. Hers is the art to conceal the artifice. We know that she laughs within and treats the whole business as *blague*, but we, the seasoned playgoers who understand what acting means, realise also how great must be her experience, how consummate her craftsmanship, to bamboozle and to hold her public, never wavering in her conception, never letting us feel the triviality of her task.

It is a rare equipment to be as convincing in a serious play such as "The Vortex," and in such a little bit of sheer

repetition of their exacting parts. For it is nothing short of a miracle that Miss Gwen frangcon-Davies, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. Scott Sunderland, and Miss Marjorie Mars maintain the same zest and spirit as in the beginning.

I dropped in at the matinée last Saturday, and I was not only astounded at the unflagging vivacity of the chief interpreters and the whole ensemble, but greatly impressed by the more intense characterisation of their very difficult parts. Miss frangcon-Davies is more pathetic than ever as the suffering Elizabeth, and her recovery in the last act reveals a spring and resilience more telling than ever before; Mr. Scott Sunderland now gives a very definite reading of the ebullient, energetic Browning—he is the incarnation of the he-man in all his forceful virility; and Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, as stoic as ever, is now more than ever impressive in his finely concrete portrayal of the tyrannical Mr. Barrett—a masterpiece of conception, typical of the era when man was the master and womenfolk, in law and domesticity, merely "goods and chattels," and the rebellion of little Henrietta—Miss Marjorie Mars—fell as a thunder-

bolt into the subdued household of "he who must be obeyed." Of all the performances—not forgetting Miss Susan Richmond's exquisite reading of the gentle, self-effacing Arabel, and Miss Joan Barry's coaxing, kittenish Belle—the evolution of Miss Marjorie Mars's interpretation of Henrietta is the most remarkable. From the beginning she is the one unruly spirit in the house; for all her sylph-like tripping hither and thither, she reveals her strength of character, her latent resistance to the paternal "iron heel." At the first performance she was a little passive, more timorous than resolute; but now that she has grounded the part in all its possibilities she is the one strong member of the family; her father's daughter in a more dulcet, feminine key. But the Barrett spirit is in her, and it will out in that painful scene when her father compels her to swear on the Bible that she will see her lover never again. In that episode Miss Mars gives a poignant picture of rebellious repression; it has now become the most dramatic moment in the play, almost as heartrending as the despair of Mr. Barrett in that unforgettable duologue between him and Elizabeth before she fled from her cloister in Wimpole Street to her union with Browning.



PROFESSOR MAX REINHARDT, WHO IS TO DIRECT THE FINAL REHEARSALS OF MR. C. B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION OF OFFENBACH'S "HELEN": THE FAMOUS PRODUCER IN A CHARACTERISTIC POSE DURING A REHEARSAL.

Professor Max Reinhardt is to direct the final rehearsals of "Helen," Mr. A. P. Herbert's adaptation of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène," which Mr. Cochran is producing in London, with Miss Evelyn Laye in the title-rôle. The *décor* and costumes are being designed by Mr. Oliver Messel, and M. Léonide Massine is to produce the dances. Mr. George Robey is to play Menelaus; while Mr. W. H. Berry will be Calcas, and the cast further includes Miss Desirée Ellinger. "Helen," we learn, will come to the Adelphi Theatre when "Grand Hotel" goes to the St. James's.

succeeds and where he swerves. To get a play produced merely for its smart lines, without a definite story and entirely depending on its chief exponents, is not an everyday occurrence—and I hope it will not lead others to look upon first nights as *ballons d'essai*. Mr. Arthur Macrae was a certain racy, boyish wit. He has also some notion of manœuvring his puppets, but he does not yet understand that a play cannot subsist on comic situations, mostly incoherent, and that it is not sufficient to invent a little central idea and to enmesh it in a maze of incidents without real rhyme or reason. As the three acts evolve themselves in slow motion of irrelevant events, sandwiched in between bright lines that kept the public amused, I wondered all the time what would have been the verdict if there had not been some capital actors to keep the little craft afloat.

For all and sundry—Miss Ann Todd, Mr. Athole Stewart, Mr. Reginald Gardiner, above all, Miss Lilian Braithwaite—lent the author such yeoman service as should impel his everlasting gratitude. Indeed, if Miss Braithwaite's comedy had not been so exquisitely perfect, I doubt whether her henchmen could have saved the play. She literally shouldered the main burden in a part entirely different from the emotional characters on which, ever since "The Vortex," her reputation has been founded. Once or twice before we have seen her playing a linnet-headed absent-minded woman of middle-age, but it was mostly in a more serious vein. Here, from first to last, the character—if character it can be called—was farcical beyond the dreams of reality. The dear little widow, who with her two grown-up children ought to have known better, was so constantly in the air that when her elderly suitor time after time tried to ask her hand she diverged into the most ridiculous by-ways and made the poor man look exceedingly foolish.

In every aspect, the more than once repeated situations did not hold water. Indifferently acted, we should have laughed them to scorn, but in Miss Braithwaite's ingenious way the meandering lady became as dear to us as a little



HELEN HAYES AS THE FRENCH HEROINE IN "LULLABY," (THE FILM VERSION OF EDWARD KNOBLOCK'S PLAY OF THAT NAME) WHICH RECENTLY HAD A SUCCESSFUL WEEK AT THE EMPIRE.

Helen Hayes plays the central rôle of Madelon, the Frenchwoman who is deserted by her lover and becomes the victim of a series of astonishing circumstances. At the beginning of the story she is seen as a talented young girl, and finally she is shown as a disillusioned old woman. Cliff Edwards and Marie Prevost supply the balancing comedy as a married couple who appear to enjoy fighting as much as loving.

fluff as the absent-minded mother in "Flat to Let"; to excel in a farce of froth and frivol as in an emotional part compelling the audience to tears. This latest development of Miss Braithwaite bears a lasting testimony to her versatility and to the wide range of her artistic perception. It opens vistas of "infinite possibilities," and meanwhile it has valiantly fought and won the case of Mr. Macrae's somewhat fragile firstling, who probably would have never been born if the author had not played in "The Young Idea."

Sir Barry Jackson announces the departure of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" after Christmas, though their welcome is neither exceeded nor exhausted. After two years, the Queen's remains as packed as in the first weeks. Who would dare to say that our theatre is ailing when he sees these enthusiastic houses, when every country cousin and every foreigner on a visit goes to see the play and take home reminiscences of something exquisite, something essentially national, acted to perfection? But Sir Barry, the most selfless manager extant, does not consider the financial aspect only; he thinks of his actors. He rightly thinks that the everlasting run might prove not only a strain, but a retarder to his loyal players. It is all well and good, in these difficult times, to have a safe billet. But what of the prospects and ambitions of these tireless workers? He also thinks of the several plays in his quiver, the wonderful repertory of this year's Malvern season, the chances it offers to the actors who are thirsting for something new lest they might get stale by this unceasing



ELISSA LANDI AT A TENSE MOMENT IN "THE YELLOW PASSPORT," THE NEW FILM OF CZARIST RUSSIA BASED ON THE PLAY BY MR. MICHAEL MORTON.

"The Yellow Passport" is a drama of Czarist Russia, into which enter Cossacks, secret police, and a chief of police acted by Lionel Barrymore. It is directed by Raoul Walsh, and the cast includes Walter Byron and Laurence Olivier.



WEALTH OF EMPIRE.

FROM THE FAMOUS FRESCO ENTITLED "MODERN COMMERCE," BY FRANK BRANGWYN, R.A.,
IN THE AMBULATORY OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

It is a fact ever to be remembered, and remembered gratefully, that the British Empire—the mother country and the daughter lands beyond the seas—offers the resources of a quarter of the world. While the British Isles themselves cannot claim to be self-supporting in the matter of food and place much dependence on imports, that is far from being true of the Empire as a whole. Within its borders are to be found not only all the kindly fruits of the earth, but all else that is necessary to sustain life, and the materials required for every phase of our civilisation. As long as the

British commonwealth of nations holds together, and our ocean-borne trade is kept secure, there is no reason why this country, or any other part of the King's dominions, should ever suffer any shortage in either necessities or luxuries. The scene depicted in Mr. Frank Brangwyn's masterly fresco is typical of the abundant cargoes of natural products daily brought to our shores across the seven seas. Our illustration is given by permission of the Fine Art Publishing Company, Ltd., of London, Fine Art Publishers to the King, who are themselves issuing a reproduction of the work as a coloured plate.

The British Empire as the World's Cornucopia.



PRODUCE FROM PERENNIAL SOURCES: FRUITS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, WHOSE HOME, DOMINION, AND COLONIAL GROWERS CAN SUPPLY OUR NEEDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

In view of the "Buy British" campaign, and the Christmas appeal to housewives to choose first this country's products and next those of the Dominions and Colonies, it should be emphasised that fruit (and vegetables) grown at home or overseas is available throughout the year from one part or another of the British Empire. Through the variation of seasons, the produce

of one country seldom competes with that of the others. South Africa, for example, has lately sent us about 1,600,000 boxes of oranges. Now that the South African orange season is nearly over, Palestine takes up the running, and will probably supply over 1,000,000 boxes of Jaffa oranges. This illustration, which appeared in our pages some years ago, is republished by request.

FROM THE NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



1. A STAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK: THE TREATMENT OF PULP—LARGE SHEETS OF THE MATERIAL BEING CUT DOWN TO CONVENIENT SIZES.

AN IMPORTANT MODERN BRITISH INDUSTRY: THE PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.



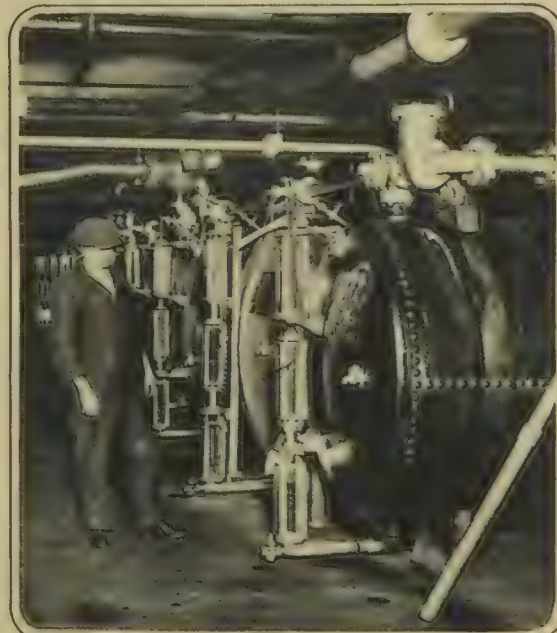
2. A LATER STAGE IN THE PROCESS: BREAKING-UP PULP BY A "DEVIL" MACHINE, WHERE IT IS GROUND BY ROTATING KNIVES, EMERGING IN A FORM KNOWN AS "CRUMBS."



3. THE RAW SUBSTANCE FROM WHICH THREE-QUARTERS OF THE ARTIFICIAL SILK SOLD IS MADE: POURING OUT A SAMPLE OF VISCOSE.



4. THE FINISHED ARTICLE IN THE SERVICE OF FASHION: A CALEDON JADE-GREEN DRESS SHOWN AT THE BRITISH ARTIFICIAL SILK EXHIBITION.



5. THE VISCOSE COOKING PLANT: APPARATUS USED IN KEEPING IT AT A CONSTANT TEMPERATURE FOR ABOUT FOUR DAYS, TO FORM "CELLULOSE SPINNING SOLUTION."



6. IN THE SKEINING ROOM: MACHINES ON WHICH THE "CAKES" OF FILAMENT (THE ROUND OBJECTS ON THE FLOOR IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND) ARE REELED INTO SKEINS OF A CERTAIN LENGTH.



7. FINISHED SKEINS: THE FILAMENT READY FOR PACKING OR FOR FURTHER WINDING PROCESSES—EITHER ON BOBBINS FOR THE PURPOSE OF KNITTING, OR IN A FORM SUITABLE FOR WEAVING.

In connection with these illustrations we may quote a few extracts from "The Artificial Silk Handbook," compiled by the "Silk Journal." "The viscose method of preparing artificial silk," we read, "owes its name to the viscous mass from which this kind of artificial silk is made. The viscose method is to-day the most important one, seeing that more than three-quarters of the artificial silk on the market is obtained in this way." The following notes refer to some of our photographs by numbers: (1) "The viscose works receive the pulp in bales containing big sheets of pulp. The bales are opened as required, and the big sheets are cut down to convenient sizes. This cut-up pulp is then packed into perforated steel boxes in a tank, where they are covered with a strong solution of caustic soda. This process can be likened to a mercerising process."—(2) "The pulp is next cut up by rotating knives in a grinding machine. From this machine the material emerges in white flocks, to so-called alkali-cellulose,

vulgarly known by the name of 'crumbs.'" After other processes comes that shown in No. 5. "At this stage the viscose is again kept at a certain constant temperature for about four days, during which time the carbon bisulphide combines with the excess of alkali, allowing the formation of the cellulose spinning solution." Nos. 6 and 7 relate to the "can spinning system." Of the operation shown in No. 6 we read: "When the cans are filled, the cakes are taken out and reeled into skeins of certain lengths." It should be mentioned that our photographs were taken by courtesy of that famous firm, Messrs. Courtaulds, Ltd.

THE ALL-BRITISH HOME: CHARM AND COMFORT IN

THE BED-ROOM BY COURTESY OF CHARLES HAMMOND, LTD., 165, SLOANE STREET, S.W.; THE SITTING-ROOM BY COURTESY OF HOWARD AND SONS, 15, BERNERS STREET, W.;



AN ALL-BRITISH CHINTZ BED-ROOM: A COUNTRY-HOUSE SCHEME WHICH EMBODIES CHINTZ CURTAINS, WALLS COVERED WITH GLAZED CHINTZ, AND A TESTERED BED WHOSE FURNISHINGS BLEND WITH ARMCHAIR AND STOOL.



AN ALL-BRITISH SITTING-ROOM: A REPOSEFUL SETTING IN THE GEORGIAN MANNER; WITH FURNITURE MADE IN LONDON BY A FIRM ESTABLISHED HERE IN 1820, AND WITH CARPETS WOVEN IN THIS COUNTRY.

It is an old, but none the less significant, story that we can boast that the language of no other people contains a word which translates adequately our word "home." "Home" is, in fact, unique in all that it implies—comfort, peace, privacy, independence. So far true is it that the Englishman's house is his castle that furniture-making has always been an important industry in this country, and furniture-designing one of our special arts. Need it be said that there have been many famous "periods" of English furniture or that British firms of to-day are reproducing in exact detail the best features of those eras and, further, are creating modern furniture that is distinctive in line, most pleasant to the eye, and essentially "companionable"? Witness our All-British Home Illustrations. The bed-room depicted—a delightful Old English chintz room—is by Charles Hammond, who specialises in designing and carrying out a scheme of decoration suited to the individual room. The chintz covering the walls and forming the curtains is from an old English design. The sitting-room is one furnished and decorated throughout by Howard and Sons, whose family has been famous as experts on British furnishing and decorating since 1820. The furniture and upholstery carried out by this firm are made in their own London factories, and it is of considerable interest to know that they use many genuine old pieces of wood, gleaned from antiques collected from all over Great Britain. They make a special study also

ALLIANCE AND OWING NOTHING TO FOREIGN HANDS.

THE DINING-ROOM BY COURTESY OF HAMPTON AND SONS, PAUL MALL EAST, S.W.; THE KITCHEN SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



AN ALL-BRITISH DINING-ROOM: A CHARMINGLY MODERN AND "LIGHT" MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM IN GREY WEATHERED-OAK; WITH FURNITURE WHICH IS AS PRACTICAL AS IT IS PLEASING TO THE EYE AND COMFORTABLE.



AN ALL-BRITISH KITCHEN: A ROOM EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST LABOUR-SAVING DEVICES AND IMPROVEMENTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE HEALTH AND GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THOSE FOR WHOM IT CATERES.

of old oak panelling and parquet flooring. The dining-room is by Hampton's, and is part of an All-British house which they furnish and decorate in the modified modern style. The colourings of the grey weathered-oak furniture, in alliance with touches of green and grey in carpet and curtains, are most attractive. And so to the kitchen, a most important room and one for which Great Britain can supply everything. In that shown are the following items: 1. British Vacuum Cleaner; 2. House Telephone; 3. Kitchen Cabinet; 4. Scales; 5. Brush Cabinet; 6. Brushes; 7. Cleaning Materials; 8. Galvanised Iron Ware; 9. Electric Fan; 10. Electric Water-Heater; 11. Milk; 12. Jam; 13. Fruit; 14. Preserved Meat; 15. Preserved Fruit; 16. Vegetables; 17. Enamel Ware; 18. Fabric Prints; 19. Iron Window-Frames, with Sunlight Glass; 20. Electric Fitting and Globe; 21. Sink and Taps; 22. "Essex-Drager" Water-Solter; by Drake and Gorham; 23. Pottery; 24. Fire-Extinguisher; 25. Kitchen Clock; 26. Cooking Fumes Exhaust-Fan; 27. Black-Aluminium Kettle; 28. High-Pressure Cooker; 29. Gas Cabinet; 30. Intervenor Stove, by the Intervenor Stove Company; 31. Beef; 32. Cream-Maker; 33. Glass; 34. Electric Iron; 35. Fountain Pen; 36. Paper and Print; 37. Electric Clothes-Washer; 38. Furniture; 39. Glass Cooking Ware; 40. Bread; 41. Cutlery; 42. Linen Cloth; 43. Linoleum; 44. Tiles; 45. Hard-Gloss Paint.



IN A COW AND GATE LABORATORY: TESTING WEST-COUNTRY MILK BEFORE ITS USE IN THE MAKING OF COW AND GATE MILK FOOD.

It need hardly be said that Cow and Gate are an all-English firm; and it is interesting to add that, in order to secure milk of the finest quality, they built the first factories for the production of their milk food in Somerset and Dorset, both counties noted for their herds and pastures. These pioneer factories have since developed into eight, all of them of the most modern construction.

It would seem a self-evident fact that the bodily and mental health of a nation must tend to go hand-in-hand with its prosperity. It is essential that there should be a high average of physical fitness in order that national work can attain and retain a standard of excellence which will successfully rival that of foreign competitors, and enhance the revenue from an exporting trade. It is vital that there should be an ample degree of mental fitness so that the energy of the body politic may be directed into sane and useful channels and redound to the country's welfare. National health and national hygiene, of course, are dependent upon many factors; but, of these, one can single out the question of diet as being of paramount importance. For long this has been recognised; yet it has only been scientifically applied in special directions. Every mother realises the immense significance that attaches to the correct feeding of her infant, and how much its wholesome development depends upon its needs in this respect. In those particular circumstances in which a sound mind in a sound body is of especial moment, such as in athletic training, the principles of a rational dietary receive the utmost consideration. In our prisons the relation of feeding to the health of the inmates and the work performed by them has been studied for many years, and that study has been put into practice. It is patent that what is applicable to these groups is also true of the individuals composing the nation as a whole. If the subject of food be intelligently regarded and scientifically exercised, there will be little further talk of a C 3 community. By such means the great functions of food, to provide for the growth and repair of the body fabric and to act as a source of potential energy which can be converted into heat and work, will be so discharged that health becomes a natural consequence. In the same way as it has been said that "an army marches on its stomach," so it may be stated that the well-being and capacity of a nation has a similar relationship.

There should be no countenancing of dietetic fads and fancies. The dietary merely requires to be well balanced and of first-rate quality. With such a simple regimen in mind, the articles of food should be varied, but moderation in quantity must always be the rule. Too much food surcharges the blood with products of digestion which cannot be eliminated from the system and thus clog the human machinery, reduce efficiency, and sow the seeds of chronic ill-health. We must differentiate between appetite and hunger. Appetite is the desire for food and hunger is the need of it. Through the habit of looking for and obtaining a feeling of distinct repletion the body in time craves for the repetition of the sensation, with the result that there is created a false appetite which is looked upon as denoting a necessary want. During the period of the Great War, when, in consequence of rationing, much less was eaten by the average person, it was a matter of common observation that many who had previously been too-liberal feeders improved vastly in their general health. At this particular juncture, when the question of economy is a vital one, moderation in diet may, for other reasons, be adopted with resulting benefit.

Speaking of the economic crisis through which this country is passing leads one naturally to the idea of the slogan of to-day, "Buy British." Most truly and intimately can this cry well apply to the nation's food and health. England has always been renowned for its fare, though we have now extended its provisions far beyond the old conception of roast beef and beer! It requires but little reflection to realise that the



A SEQUEL TO A SPEEDING-UP OF MILK-DELIVERY: MILK WHICH HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO LONDON IN TRAIN-BORNE TANKS PASSING OVER WATER-COOLED PIPES INTO CHURNS.

The Southern Railway has adopted a new method of transporting milk from Somerset to London. At the Milk Depot the milk is poured into tanks which hold 2000 gallons each. These tanks are then hauled by road to the station, where they are run on to specially constructed wagons which are attached to fast trains for the Metropolis. This system results in the minimum of handling; for the contents of each tank equals that of 125 churns. The photograph here reproduced shows milk thus conveyed being re-cooled in a Clapham Junction dairy before delivery to the customer—the milk flowing over a series of pipes containing ice-cooled water as it makes its way into the churns.

our own products and in those of our Dominions and Colonies. If only from this one point of view, it would be well not only to think Imperially, but to eat and drink Imperially! Attention has already been drawn to Habit

"BUY BRITISH"; THE FOOD OF THE NATION; AND THE NATION'S HEALTH.

three factors of "Buy British," the food of the nation, and the nation's health, can, and should, go together. There is much to be said for the statement that a country is best suited by its own food; but what cannot adequately be produced in our own home land, and is still desirable, can be supplied by some part of the British Empire. With the proviso of moderation in food consumption, purity and quality must be chiefly considered. These absolute essentials are assured in

in the matter of the creation of a false appetite; let the same factor function on dietetic Empire lines. Such a suggestion is not an idle one: it is patriotism and science in one. All staple articles of diet—meat, bread, fowl, fish, fruit, vegetables, cereals, eggs, butter and cheese, and the rest—are thus at our command.

If we particularise, we find ample ground for the assertion that Empire food and the health of the nation are intimately connected. Why, then, need we for a second entertain the idea of trading with alien countries for our food material? Flesh food in England is unsurpassed; while the purity of Dominion oversea products cannot be disputed. Scientific methods little dreamt of by the consumer have been increasingly applied to the preparation and preservation of our articles of diet. This is well illustrated—to take but one example—in the case of Energen Bread, which is made entirely from Canadian and English flours. By special machine processes a large proportion of the starch is extracted from the flour, and it is thus rid of an ingredient recognised as inimical to the health of those not leading an active outdoor life. Besides the "staff of life," milk of unquestionable purity is a vital need, if only as a

paramount factor in the prevention of tuberculosis. Again to take one example: painstaking research on the part of Messrs. Cow and Gate, Ltd., has produced a milk food which is above suspicion, and upon which infants can flourish in their all-important stage of life. In the past, canned goods were often fought shy of; but science has now been brought into service to such an extent that we can rest assured that such foods are not only germ-free, but that the active principles and vitamins, so necessary to health, remain unimpaired.

We may apply our Imperial dieting also to drink. It may be said that alcohol is a luxury and can be done without, but I would go so far as to say that in modern civilisation it is a psychological necessity. In the conflict between what he has been taught to desire and what he is allowed to get, man has found in alcohol an effective peacemaker. Rightly or wrongly, anyway, there will always be the demand. Beer, the healthy drink of Old England, is high unto our hand—from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Scotland, Ireland, and Canada will provide us with whisky. Jamaica and British Guiana give us rum. Brandy is sent to us by South Africa, Australia, Cyprus, and Palestine. And we can gratify the palate with wines from Canada, South Africa, and, of course, Australia, whose wines are chemically pure, full-bodied, natural vintages which in recent years have improved very much in the finer characteristics of good wine. There are, in fact, few, if any, of our dietetic requirements for which we need to go outside our Empire. And Dominion and home products have the hall-mark guarantee of health. Let us form the Empire food habit without delay.



MAKING SHREDDED WHEAT AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY: WHEAT UNDERGOING ONE OF THE NINE CLEANING PROCESSES.

Here we have a detail in the making of shredded wheat by the Shredded Wheat Company, of Welwyn Garden City, Herts. This English firm produces 7,500,000 shredded wheats each week; and uses 8000 tons of the best West Australian wheat each year.—[Photograph by Courtesy of the "Sunday Pictorial."]

THE ALL-BRITISH GIFT: PRESENTS THAT MEAN A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO MAKERS AND TO RECIPIENTS.



A REALLY FINE PRESENT FOR THE MOTOR-MINDED YOUNGSTER:
A MINIATURE ROLLS-ROYCE CAR AND ITS GARAGE.



CHRISTMAS-GIFT GRAMOPHONES: THE ASSEMBLING
OF THE MANY UNITS OF THE MACHINES.



THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY GETTING READY FOR A BUSY
CHRISTMAS: ASSEMBLING MOTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
MACHINES, AT HAYES.



"TOP-HOLE": MISS JOAN RIDLEY AND MRS. RANDOLPH
LYCETT, OF LAWN-TENNIS FAME, PLAYING THE NEW
BRITISH GAME.



CONCERNED WITH A TRULY UTILITARIAN AND WELCOME GIFT: MACHINISTS
ENGAGED IN STITCHING THE POPULAR VAN HEUSEN COLLARS IN THE TAUNTON
FACTORY OF THE FIRM.

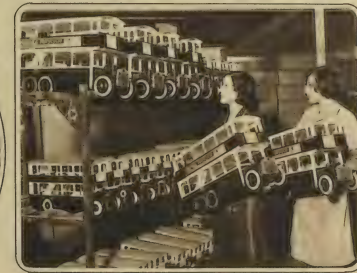


THE BIRTHPLACE OF AN IDEAL GIFT FOR MOTORISTS: IN THE WORKS OF K.L.G.
SPARKING PLUGS, LTD., WHOSE PLUGS ARE SPECIALLY PACKED IN SETS FOR CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.

With the approach of the greatest of all children's festivals, the Christmas Tree begins to gather very definite shape. In the minds of the grown-ups it has, perhaps, already materialised, and is hidden away from prying eyes. In the minds of the youngsters it is already glistening with tinsel and gay with flickering candles, a bountiful bearer of mysterious packages bursting to yield their delights, not only to them but to their elders, and having about it gifts too weighty for its bending branches! All of which leads to the remembrance that, ancient in its origin as the Christmas Tree is—for it may



BEFORE RECEIVING THEIR SPOTS! ROCKING-HORSES
GETTING THEIR FIRST COAT OF PAINT.



MASS-PRODUCED: MODEL MOTOR BUSES ALL READY FOR DESPATCH
TO TOY-SHOPS 'THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.



THE FOUNTAIN PEN, ALWAYS A POPULAR PRESENT:
A 14-CARAT GOLD SHEET BEING CUT INTO BLANKS
FOR NIBS.



A FINAL STAGE IN FOUNTAIN-PEN MAKING: TESTING
FINISHED PENS TO MAKE SURE THERE ARE NO LEAKY
JOINTS IN THEM.



A PARADISE FOR THE TOY-SEEKER, YOUNG OR OLD: CHRISTMAS JOY-BRINGERS
GORRINGES' RAZAAR, WHICH BOASTS GAMES AND TOYS OF ALL SORTS AND
AT ALL PRICES.



FOR THE AIR-MINDED AND THE ROAD-MINDED: A MODEL OF THE IMPERIAL
AIRWAYS MACHINE "CITY OF GLASGOW," WITH MINIATURE MOTOR-CARS
AND PERAMBULATORS.

said of it that, in the shape of a symbol of the completed year, Egypt knew it long before the Christian Era—its introduction to Great Britain in its modern form was due to Germany, though its popularity owes much to the English, and very much to that most English of novelists, Charles Dickens. Days past, many a gift of alien origin decked it. This year, and in future years, the presents should be and will be all-British; marking not only national custom but a national effort. There is now no excuse for not buying British. Anything and everything suitable is made in this country.

ALL-BRITISH: AN EMPIRE CHRISTMAS PUDDING AND SOURCES OF ITS INGREDIENTS.



MINCED APPLE: PICKING HOME-GROWN APPLES IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.



MINCED APPLE: BLOSSOM-TIME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, WHICH PRODUCES WELL OVER A MILLION BARRELS OF APPLES A YEAR.



MINCED APPLE: PACKING AND GRADING APPLES BY MODERN METHODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



MINCED APPLE: SPECIMEN FRUIT IN A FAMOUS ORCHARD IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.



CUT CANDIED PEEL: SPECIMEN ORANGES GROWN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.



DEMERARA SUGAR-AND RUM: CUTTING SUGAR-CANE IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.



DEMERARA SUGAR: IN THE BOILER-HOUSE OF A BRITISH WEST INDIES SUGAR ESTATE; THE CARONI, TRINIDAD.



EGGS: EGG-COLLECTING ON A TYPICAL POULTRY FARM IN ENGLAND.



CURRENTS: FRUIT SPREAD OUT ON "MATS" TO DRY IN THE SUN AT MILDURA, AN IRRIGATION COLONY OF AUSTRALIA.



CURRENTS: PICKING THE FRUIT IN THE IRRIGATION COLONY, MILDURA, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.



GROUND NUTMEGS: BUNDLING CINNAMON IN CEYLON, CHIEF CENTRE OF ITS CULTIVATION.



GROUND NUTMEGS: SHELLING NUTMEGS IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.



PUDDING SPICE: PICKING CLOVES IN THE ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR.



GROUND CLOVES: NATIVES REMOVING THE HUSKS FROM THE STEMS, IN ZANZIBAR.



EGGS: EGGS BEING TESTED, GRADED, AND PACKED, IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.



EGGS: HOME-PRODUCED EGGS BEING PLACED ON THE GRADING-MACHINE, AND PACKED ACCORDING TO THEIR WEIGHT, IN ENGLAND.



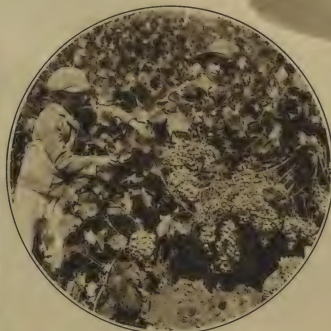
SULTANAS: REJECTING DAMAGED UNITS FROM FRUIT CARRIED ON ENDLESS BANDS, IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.



SULTANAS: DRYING BUNCHES OF GRAPES IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.



SULTANAS: DIPPING THE GRAPES AT MILDURA, VICTORIA.



BRANDY: GRAPE-PICKING AT AULDANA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An Empire Christmas Pudding
 ACCORDING TO THE RECIPE SUPPLIED BY THE KING'S CHEF, MR. CHAPMAN, WITH THEIR MAJESTIES' GRACIOUS CONSENT.

1 lb. of currants	.....	Australia.
1 lb. of sultanas	.....	Australia or South Africa.
1 lb. of stoned raisins	.....	Australia or South Africa.
5 oz. of minced apple	.....	United Kingdom or Canada.
1 lb. of bread-crumbs	.....	United Kingdom.
1 lb. of beef suet	.....	United Kingdom.
61 oz. of cut candied peel	.....	South Africa.
8 oz. of Demerara sugar	.....	United Kingdom.
5 eggs	.....	British West Indies or British Guiana.
1 oz. ground cinnamon	.....	United Kingdom or Irish Free State.
1 oz. ground cloves	.....	India or Ceylon.
1 oz. ground nutmegs	.....	Zanzibar.
1 teaspoonful pudding spice	.....	British West Indies.
1 gill brandy	.....	India or British West Indies.
1 pint old beer	.....	Australia, South Africa, Cyprus or Palestine.

** These ingredients may be regarded as optional provided some other liquid such as milk is substituted—in which case, however, the pudding will lose its heaping qualities.*



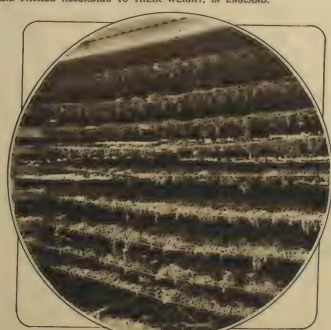
OLD BEER: PICKING IN A KENTISH HOP-FIELD.



BREAD-CRUMBS: TESTING LOAVES IN A LYONS'S LABORATORY.



BREAD-CRUMBS: BAKED BREAD COMING OUT OF A TRAVELLING OVEN, AT LYONS'S.



STONED RAISINS: DRYING GRAPES FOR RAISINS IN AUSTRALIA, WHICH BOASTS VINEYARDS WITH AN ACREAGE OF 115,297.

"Oh! Oh! what an excellent thing is an English pudding! To come at pudding-time is a proverbial phrase, meaning to come at the best moment in the world. Make a pudding for an Englishman and you will regale him, be he where he will!" Thus, a seventeenth-century

visitor to this country. In his times, the rich plum-pudding as we know it had not evolved from the tenuous, if luscious, "plumb porridge" served in taverns in earlier days. What would our traveller have said had he lived to see the pudding not only served at the end of

the feast instead of at the beginning, but as a dish of a vastly different excellence, though still warranted to regale? And how astonished he would have been could he have realised the succulence not only of a twentieth-century Christmas pudding, but of an Empire Christmas

Pudding! Maybe his shade, mingling with the more material beings of Christmas Present, will revel in the enticing recipe here given, and, if it so revel, it will certainly acknowledge freely and frankly that an Empire Christmas Pudding does not belie its name!

THE ALL-BRITISH CHRISTMAS "TABLE": THE HOME AND ITS HOME "SETTING," AND CONTRIBUTORY INDUSTRIES.



IN THE REALLY IDEAL HOME: AN ALL-BRITISH ROOM FOR AN EMPIRE DINNER—FROM SCOTCH BROTH TO KENYA COFFEE!

In this year of grace, 1931, the festivities of Christmas, always very British in their character, will, it is hoped and believed, be all-British in the settings. Here we see the dining-room of what may be called a really ideal home—a home, that is to say, furnished and fitted imperially—and, as a really ideal "table," with its all-British napery, glass, cutlery, silver and silver plate, its home and Empire fruits, its Empire wines and spirits; in suggestion, in fact, of a complete Empire feast from the "Soup to the Savoury," as the play title had it—or, as we might put it now, from the Scotch Broth to the Kenya Coffee. After all, there is nothing to render such a consummation impossible. Our craftsmen here and overseas have naught to fear from foreign rivalry. Our home and overseas raw materials are many and excellent. Our factories are so equipped that they can produce perfect

in many kinds. And, when it comes to food and drink, it can be proved at once that the needs of every Christmas table, from cottage to palace, can be supplied from the Empire at home or overseas. Anyone doubting this has but to glance at the "Christmas Fare from the Empire" booklet of the Empire Marketing Board, for in it will be found a remarkably full and interesting list of United Kingdom, Ireland, Irish Free State, and British Dominion and Colonies groceries and provisions; meat, fish, and poultry; fruits; vegetables; wines, spirits, and beer; and tobacco—a list comprising not only the most familiar features of the larder, but such comparative "exotics" as "Bombay Duck," guavas, grape-fruit jam, mebos, poppods from India, and turtle, and various canned and bottled fruits, including mangoes and passion fruit, to say nothing of canned or bottled meats.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

EVEN in these days of self-revelation and the prevalence of the first personal pronoun, opinion seems to vary on the theory and practice of biography. I had thought that the days were past when a memoir of a public man could not be undertaken with a free hand, because of his own interdict. An example occurs in connection with the distinguished administrator who forms the principal figure in "THE MILNER PAPERS." South Africa, 1897-1899. Edited by Cecil Headlam. With eight illustrations (Cassell; 30s.). "The object of this and a succeeding volume," writes Mr. Headlam, "is to place before the public the material for final judgment upon one chapter of Lord Milner's achievements. A preliminary biographical sketch attempts to show what manner of man he was, and what had been his career before he went to South Africa. But this book is not intended to be a biography, as biographies are for the moment understood. That is to say, it is not an essay in which the writer presents to the reader a ready-made judgment. It aims rather at providing him with the material for judging for himself one of the most poignant and dramatic episodes in the story of the British Empire. Lord Milner expressed a desire that his papers should be published; but he instructed his executor that he did not wish that an official biography should be written."

These instructions, therefore, were far from being an absolute refusal to gratify legitimate public curiosity (as happened, for instance, on the death of Matthew Arnold), but merely defined the manner of conceding information. The present volume is by no means confined to official documents, but is rich in Lord Milner's own letters, private and otherwise, albeit mostly dealing with public affairs or incidents of travel. His patriotism was of the sort that led him always to put duty and the public service before individual considerations, and hence, no doubt, he did not wish the book to be overloaded with personal matters that would distract the reader's attention from what he regarded as more important, a full record of his work as High Commissioner for South Africa. This first volume leaves us on the brink of the Boer War. "The next volume," writes the editor, "will trace the chequered history of the Appeal to Force, and its outcome." I do not notice any statement indicating whether Lord Milner's subsequent years, including his work connected with the Great War, will be treated on similar lines at some future time.

Mr. Headlam, it seems to me, has performed his arduous and self-effacing task with great ability and discrimination, arranging the voluminous material, carefully edited, in a clear sequence, with the year of events duly placed at the head of each page (an important point too often neglected), and supplying appropriate links to preserve continuity. The result is a work which will take an essential place in the literature of the British Empire. To South African readers, in particular, it will make the strongest appeal, as presenting a vital phase in the development of that Dominion, described on the highest possible authority, and seen mainly through the eyes of one of the chief protagonists in the political struggle. Two years before the crisis, Lord Milner had foreseen the gravity of the coming trouble and diagnosed its cause. In a letter of August 1897 he said: "A united and loyal South Africa—the Canadian pattern—if it ever comes about, is a thing of the very distant future. . . . But the Boer oligarchy of the Transvaal is going to die hard."

Two years later, when war was very close, we get a glimpse of his more intimate feelings, and a frank comment on his own efforts, in a private letter to a friend, in July 1899. "Frightful as has been the strain of the last two months, the abuse . . . does not touch me. . . . Loyal British S. Africa has risen to its long degradation and stands behind me to a man with an enthusiasm which has not been known since before Majuba. It is a great thing to be, even for a few brief days and weeks, the leader of a people, possessing their unbounded confidence. . . . Of course I have made heaps of mistakes. But the essential thing is, I have absolutely rallied all our forces on the spot. . . . P.S.—Joe has stuck to me magnificently." It is hardly necessary, I imagine, to identify "Joe," even for the benefit of the younger generation. Suffice it to say that all the principal characters, British or Boer, who played their part in that fateful "first act," reappear

in these illuminating pages. Besides Joseph Chamberlain, for example, we find here, among a crowd of others, Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, Lord Kitchener, General Smuts, and, of course, President Kruger.

Lord Milner's meeting with his dour opponent, at the Bloemfontein conference in May 1899, is finely described. "On the one side sat the cultured Englishman, single-handed, wise, and iron-willed, fully aware that failure meant ignominy or war; inexorably resolved to establish the rights of British citizens settling overseas, and the position of Great Britain as the Paramount Power in South Africa. On the other side was the burly Voortrekker in his tightly-buttoned frock-coat, a cunning and equally strong-willed old Dutchman, rooted in the ambition of a lifetime to establish his country as the predominant State in an all-Dutch Republic; who had fought England before, and won; . . . who believed that God and the Liberal Party would always be on his side." The audience sits expectant for the second Act.

Several glimpses of South Africa in those days, and of the English political scene in relation thereto, occur in a remarkable pioneer work in a new historical form, entitled "OUR FATHERS" (1870-1900). By Alan Bott. Manners and Customs of the Ancient Victorians: a Survey in Pictures and Text of their History, Morals, Wars, Sports, Inventions, and Politics (Heinemann; 8s. 6d.). The Grand

Chamberlain, its prophet, was the man of the period. . . . Opportunity gave him much in the Transvaal, now disgorging millions in gold under the baleful eye of an old Boer president. Kruger's bovine tyrannies were invaluable in stirring up patriotism; and even the premature squib from the Jameson Raid, ending in the police court and a Select Committee's rebuke to Rhodes, was useful in lighting up Boer oppression to the British public."

While in Mr. Bott's pages the late Victorians are self-portrayed, the preceding period, including, besides early Victorians, some later Georgians and the Williamians (or whatever the Sailor King's subjects were called), is recalled in "THE STREAM OF TIME." Social and Domestic Life in England, 1805-1861. By Mrs. C. S. Peel, O.B.E. With eighty-three illustrations from contemporary sources (Lane; 18s.). Mrs. Peel's method differs from Mr. Bott's in that the pictures, albeit numerous, are not the primary feature, but, *vice versa*, a pendant to the text. "This book," she writes, "is neither a history nor a novel; it is the record of an imaginary family based upon history, fiction, and the letters, papers, and portraits of real people." Much erudition (indicated in a bibliographical note) has gone to the making of this admirable book, whose story form renders it much more human and readable than any impersonal narrative.

Rather on the same lines as Mr. Bott's book, in regard to form, but dealing with a very different phase of life in another land, is a large album-like volume, of a lurid character, called "SINS OF NEW YORK." As "Exposed" by the Police Gazette. By Edward van Every. With Introduction by Franklin P. Adams. With 120 Reproductions of the original Wood-cut Illustrations (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.; London: Noel Douglas, 21s.). Those interested in the criminal classes, and the shady side of things generally, will find here plenty to their taste.

Current events in the Far East make it almost obligatory to read "JAPAN": Some Phases of her Problems and Development. By Inazo Nitobé, LL.D., etc. With Map (Benn; 18s.). This is a new volume in the Modern World Series, edited by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, F.R.S., who contributes a commendable preface. Mr. Nitobé's seven years' experience on the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva has given him a thorough knowledge of European opinion, and he has also acquired, as Mr. Fisher points out, a brilliant command of English. These qualifications render him an excellent interpreter of his own race to the Western world. His seven chapters are devoted respectively to Japanese geography; history; modern development; government and politics; education; labour and population; and "thought life," including religion and ethics. An appendix contains a very full bibliography of works on Japan, classified under fourteen headings. In such a general survey of Japanese life and national aims, the Manchurian problem, of course, takes only an incidental place, but the author has thrown some revealing light on historical causes of the crisis. For my own part, having had opportunities for friendship and literary collaboration with one of Mr. Nitobé's compatriots, I was attracted to his book and found it both interesting and enjoyable.

Next week I hope to deal with two important volumes of reminiscence—Emil Ludwig's "GIFTS OF LIFE" (Putnam; 21s.) and "PAST YEARS." An Autobiography. By Sir Oliver Lodge (Hodder and Stoughton; 20s.); also with two outstanding memoirs—"ELLEN TERRY AND HER SECRET SELF." By Edward Gordon Craig (Sampson Low; 15s.); and "LORD CAVE." By Sir Charles Mallet (Murray; 15s.). Meanwhile, as more or less seasonable reading, I should like to recommend two very interesting books—"IN THE TRACK OF THE CRUSADERS." Overland with a rucksack to Jerusalem. By Evert Barger. Illustrated (Nash and Grayson; 15s.), and "YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY IN SINAI." By Major C. S. Jarvis, Governor of Sinai. With Illustrations and Map (Blackwood; 15s.). In this last we hear much about the war on locusts. Finally, on the festive side of Christmas, uses might be found for a pair of culinary works—"THE PLEASURES OF THE TABLE." By Sir Francis Colchester-Wemyss (Nisbet; 6s.); and "FOOD FOR THE GODS." By Lucullus (Grant Richards; 7s. 6d.). And so to the feast.



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH TAPESTRY PANEL, "THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT," FROM A HOUSE FOUNDED TO FIND WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED AND CAUSE MONEY TO BE SPENT ON HOME INSTEAD OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

Tapestry-weaving was first established commercially in England at Barcheston, Warwickshire, in 1561, by William Sheldon, a country gentleman who had made a fortune in the wool trade. His aim was to provide work for unemployed and keep in the country money which otherwise might be spent on foreign tapestries. Although his weavers under Richard Hicks and his son Francis produced magnificent panels like the famous tapestry maps of England (examples of which are in the Central Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum), the official order for tapestries to commemorate the Armada went to Holland. In the first quarter of the seventeenth century they specialised in weaving for purses, gloves, book-bindings, and cushions, delicate panels in silk, gold, and silver such as the above, which was bought under the bequest of Francis Reubell Bryan. It is a charming and simple rendering of "The Flight into Egypt." The purity of colour, fine technique, and sympathetic treatment of flowers and animals are characteristic of English decorative art of the period. The Latin inscription, "Non Donum Sed Donantis Animum" is translated in other examples as "Not this, but my good will," meaning that the recipient should consider, not the gift's intrinsic value, but the spirit of the giver. The size of the panel is 11½ by 8 inches.

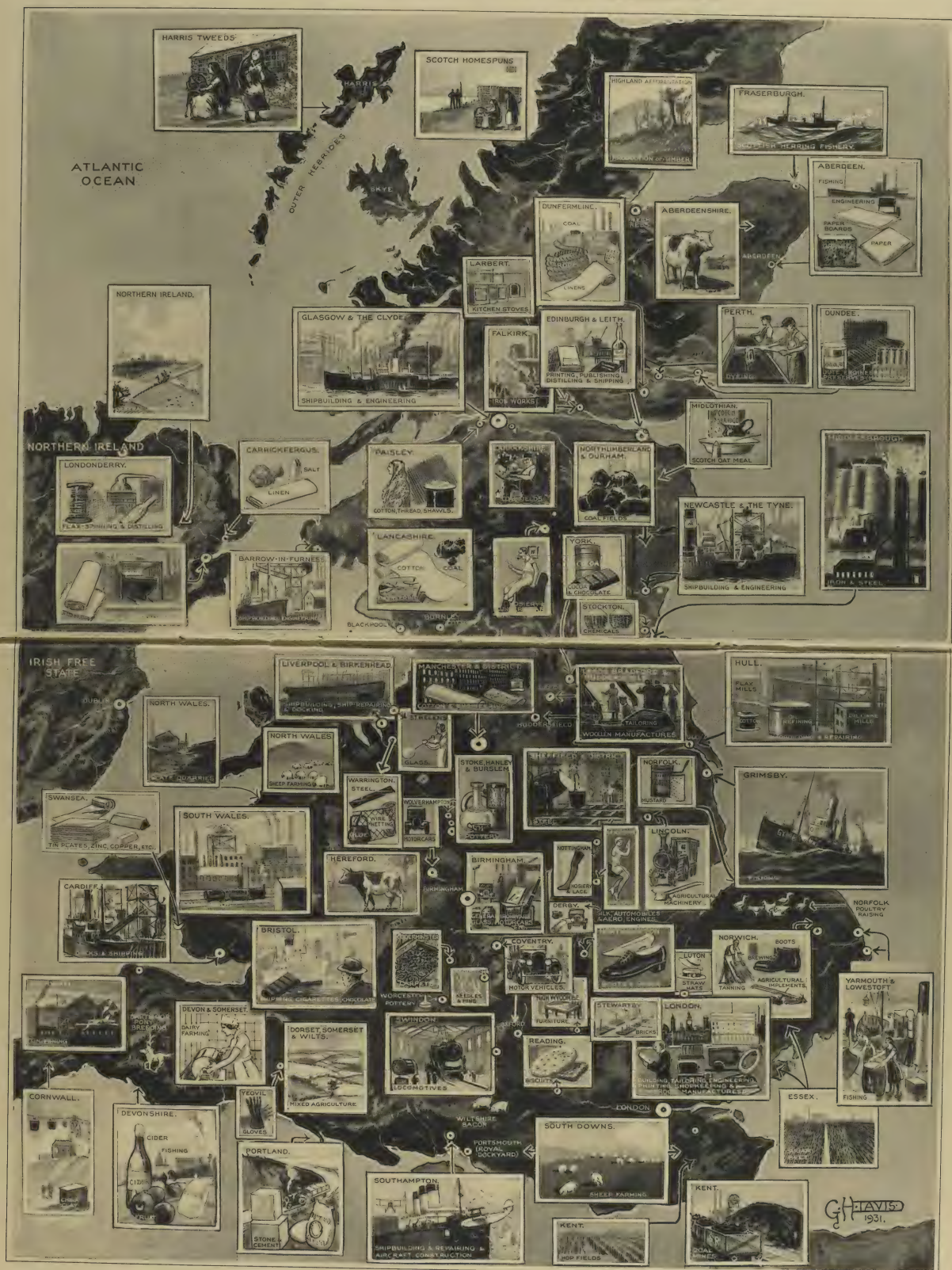
By Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Crown Copyright Reserved.)

Inquisitor's consoling statement that the old dame waiting in the torture-chamber "has all the illustrated papers" typified the importance rightly attached by our forefathers to those beguiling and fortifying publications. Mr. Bott, realising that the Victorian epoch was more abundantly illustrated by artists (before photography displaced the wood-cut) than any other period, had the happy idea of drawing on an inexhaustible fount of back numbers to produce a pictorial chronicle of the time. These he has classified under various heads, such as Manners and Morals, the Rise of Woman, and so on, prefacing each section by an acute essay analysing the Victorian mentality in relation to contemporary events. The resultant volume is vastly entertaining, as well as instructive.

In the section headed Empire Occasions we get various South African scenes, such as President Kruger entertaining visitors (1899), Cecil Rhodes facing unarmed the Matabele hordes (1896), and "Dr. Jim" with his fellow raiders in the dock at Bow Street. There is also a drawing of Mr. Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary in 1896, addressing the House on British predominance in South Africa, and an allusion to "Milner's report on his doomed conference with Kruger." Elsewhere Mr. Bott writes: "The new Imperialism was a business one that reinforced the maxim of trade following the flag with a determination that the flag must follow trade. Joseph

"First Choice for Home Products": A Map of British Industries.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS; FROM STATISTICS SUPPLIED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.



"WHAT OUR OWN FARMS AND FACTORIES CAN PROVIDE": THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOME INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCE.

The Prince of Wales in his broadcast speech inaugurating the "Buy British" campaign laid down some guiding principles. "We should concentrate in the first place," he said, "on using to the full what our own farms and our own factories can provide." And, finally, "First choice for home products. Second choice for the products of the Empire. That is the rule which I ask you to follow in great purchases and in small." It will be seen from this pictorial map that we can produce anything from a pin at Redditch to a mighty liner on the Clyde. Naturally it is impossible to show here every industry and every town, but, thanks to the courtesy of the Ministry of Labour Statistical Department,

we have been enabled to indicate the chief industries of most of the large cities. Important facts emerge from these statistics. One is the growth and prosperity of the protected automobile industry, making such places as Oxford into great manufacturing centres, developing huge industries at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Derby, and, of course, monopolising the man-power of Coventry. Another new English trade extended enormously in recent years is the manufacture of ready-to-wear suits, now a predominant industry in Leeds and other northern towns. We may note also the rise of the chemical industry, and the vastly increased production of artificial silk.

THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE BANK OF ENGLAND FROM WITHIN, 1694-1900": By W. MARSTON ACRES.*

(PUBLISHED BY THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.)

THE part played by the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street in the nation's affairs has recently been a matter of intimate concern to the whole community, and a history as full and thorough as Mr. Acres's two substantial volumes is therefore very timely. At this time of anxiety, it is particularly interesting and perhaps a little comforting—though coldly enough!—to learn how greatly the fortunes of the world's greatest financial institution have fluctuated from time to time. Once and again we read, in these pages, of commercial panics, of alarming drains upon the reserves of the Bank, of grave anxiety for the present and the future, and even of threatened attacks *vi et armis* by domestic and foreign enemies. Such is the instability of social and economic arrangements that even to be "as safe as the Bank of England" is to attain only an approximate degree of security!

Chiefly through the persistency of the enterprising Scot William Paterson, the Bank was incorporated in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, all of which was to be lent to the Government. Its business was restricted to buying and selling bullion, gold or silver, and dealing in bills of exchange; all trading in "goods, wares, or merchandise" was prohibited. At Newcastle House (known as Powis House at that date), which still stands in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Charter was sealed. Until the end of 1694, business was carried on at Mercers' Hall in Cheap-side, and the "establishment," consisting of thirty-six persons in addition to porters and watchmen, then moved to Grocers' Hall in the Poultry.

The immediate success of the undertaking aroused jealousy and opposition, which early manifested themselves in an unsuccessful petition to the House of Commons by certain City merchants to dissolve the whole concern. A much more serious threat occurred two years after incorporation, when the Government gave its support to a "Land Bank," which was intended to raise money for loan to the Government on the security of real property. This project, together with the debilitated and neglected condition of the silver currency, gravely menaced the Company's credit, which was saved, however, by the breakdown of the Land Bank scheme in 1696. In the following year the Bank Act completely restored the credit of the corporation by confirming its Charter and authorising an extension of its capital. At the same time, much-needed protection was afforded by penal provisions against counterfeiting or altering the Bank's bills and notes.

The last years of the seventeenth century, following the Treaty of Ryswick, were a breathing-space in which the Company was able to consolidate and develop its organisation. It was not long, however, before European war was to unsettle financial conditions again, and Marlborough's victory at Blenheim in 1704 happened just in time to avert a panic, which unhappily was renewed three years later in consequence of the threatened invasion of the Pretender. That scare safely over, the Bank made a great step forward with the passing of an Act, in 1709, which gave it exclusive rights in connection with the issue of Notes, "and so secured to them a practical monopoly of what was then the most lucrative branch of banking business." At this time occurred the first of a number of threats from mob-violence, and in the riots which followed the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell, the directors were compelled to call upon the military to defend them against a projected attack by the demonstrators. A similar menace was averted in 1715, when the Jacobite insurgents had planned that "three mobs

were to assemble at Smithfield, proclaim the Pretender, seize the Bank of England and set it on fire, assassinate some of the Chief Magistrates. . . and raise a general insurrection."

About this time, the Bank came within sight of total ruin, and escaped it more by good fortune than by perspicacity. Alarmed at the rise of a powerful rival in the South Sea Company, it entered into competition with that bright and filmy Bubble for State loans. The Bank, fortunately for itself, was outbid by the El Doradans and escaped almost unharmed from the general catastrophe.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND WITH ROOF-DEFENCES AGAINST FEARED CHARTIST ATTACKS: THE SOUTH FRONT—AN ENGRAVING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF APRIL 15, 1848.

In 1848, fear of Chartist disturbances led to the Bank being prepared against attack, but the defences were never tested, for at the last moment the Chartist leaders shrank from such revolutionary defiance.

From "The Bank of England from Within: 1694-1900." By Courtesy of the Publishers.

In 1734 the Bank moved to premises, built to the designs of George Sampson, in Threadneedle Street. The next ten years were comparatively uneventful, but the landing of the Young Pretender and the Scottish success at Preston-pans caused a serious run on the Bank's funds. "Black Friday," Dec. 6, 1745, found the stocks of gold alarmingly depleted, but after Culloden credit was gradually restored, and in the next twenty years the Bank was busily and profitably employed in raising money for the Government. Increase in business and wealth led to considerable extensions of premises in Threadneedle Street. The general prosperity, indeed, was too good to be true: a "boom" of wild and infectious speculation followed the conclusion of the Seven Years' War. As the Directors of the Bank had feared, the inevitable reaction set in with the failure of two of the principal City banks. "It is beyond the power of words," says a contemporary writer, "to describe the general consternation of the metropolis. No event for these thirty years past has been remembered to have given so fatal a blow to our trade and credit as a nation. An universal bankruptcy was expected; the stoppage of every Banker's house in London was looked for. The whole City was in an uproar; the whole City was in tears." In 1772 there were no less than 525 bankruptcies.

The crisis—one of the worst in our economic history—was scarcely past when war broke out with the American colonies, and within five years the National Debt was increased by more than a hundred millions. While this miserable war was at its height, London passed through the ordeal of the Gordon Riots, and the Bank for the first time had to stand an actual siege. The attack was repulsed by a force consisting partly of the militia and partly of citizen volunteers, of whom John Wilkes was one of the leaders. This serious peril led the Bank to obtain a permanent military guard, the duties of which, however, seem to have been taken somewhat lightly on frequent occasions.

The end of the eighteenth century ushered in one of the most difficult periods in the history of the Bank. Pitt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was unsympathetic in his attitude and insistent in his demands; and in 1792, with the French Revolution, there began

a long period of financial stringency and the gold reserves steadily diminished. By February 1797 the coin at the Bank had been reduced to a little over a million. On the urgent representations of the Directors, the Government placed immediate restrictions on cash payments, and so averted what threatened to be the most calamitous "run" in the Bank's history. Recourse being necessary to any effective temporary expedients, Spanish silver dollars and Bank of England dollars were put into circulation. In 1803, to pile Pelion on Ossa, war with France broke out, and for the next twelve years the Bank, in common with

the rest of the nation, passed through a period of desperate strain. The defeat of Napoleon did not see the end of England's financial difficulties, and it was not until 1821 that the Directors felt themselves able to resume unrestricted cash payments. Meanwhile, the policy of the Bank—as is bound to happen at a time of general distress—had incurred much criticism, and in Parliament and outside it, much was heard of the nineteenth-century prototype of the "Banker's Ramp." At this time the Bank suffered heavily from an epidemic of counterfeit Notes. Forgery being then a felony punishable with death, a large number of persons went to the gallows

for their sins. This was one of the causes which led to a reaction against the severity of the criminal law, but it was not until 1830 that the terrible total of capital felonies was reduced. That the agitation was justified is shown by the fact that between 1797 and 1829, 618 persons were sentenced to death for forging Bank Notes, and in the great majority of cases the sentence was carried out. Forgery was not the only crime from which the Bank suffered. Mr. Acres records a long tale of fraudulent offences, many of them highly ingenious, by its own employees.

The history of the Bank in the nineteenth century is plainly a record of success in the face of considerable difficulties. For no less than forty-five years—between 1788 and 1833—Sir John Soane was engaged in altering, extending, and improving the Bank premises, until they reached the form so familiar to all Londoners. The nineteenth century, which we are accustomed to envy as an era of financial tranquillity, was not without its alarms and excursions. There was another "boom" in 1825, followed by the usual panic, in which the Bank saw its gold reserves reduced to 1½ millions. Another riotous attack was feared during the Reform Bill agitations, but it was averted by timely and determined precautions. A more subtle form of attack was a run on the Bank, engineered by the Reformers, which necessitated paying out 1½ millions in coin within a few days. An acute depression was experienced between 1836 and 1841, and the Bank had great difficulty in maintaining its reserves and at the same time coming to the assistance of embarrassed traders. 1847 saw another crisis, and so sharp was the spasm of alarm during the Chartist Riots of 1848 that the Bank was converted into a kind of impromptu fortress. "Massive timber erections with loop-holes sufficiently large for the mouth of cannon were placed at certain points of the roof, and several thousand bags filled with sand were piled up as high as a man, round the roof, with apertures between them for placing muskets." No wonder that the Chartists thought discretion the better part of valour! 1857 was also a year of distress, but it was 1866 which was remembered for its "Black Friday," when Overend, Gurney and Co. failed for ten millions and its directors were indicted for conspiracy. During a single day the Bank of England made advances to the amount of four millions, and its reserve fell to three millions. In 1890, the difficulties of another great firm—Baring Brothers and Co.—demanded immediate measures of assistance, and it is interesting to note that—not for the last time in history—the Bank had to obtain gold from France (and Russia!).

Despite such vicissitudes, the record of this, the world's most renowned financial stronghold, is, throughout the nineteenth century, one of increasing influence and improving methods. It is a pity that Mr. Acres's chronicle ends in 1900, for it was only fourteen years later that the Bank had to face the greatest crisis in its history. We may derive some consolation from the thought that, if it is not quite an "ever-fixed mark Which looks on tempests and is never shaken," yet the Bank of England has remained singularly unshaken by tempests.—C. K. A.



THE "BANK NUN": SARAH WHITEHEAD, THE SISTER OF A FORGER, WHO BECAME INSANE WHEN SHE HEARD OF HER BROTHER'S EXECUTION.

One of the many strange stories that centre round the Bank of England concerns Sarah Whitehead. Her brother, Paul Whitehead, was an employee of the Bank from 1797 to 1810, but suffered the death penalty for forgery in 1812. When she learnt of the execution, Sarah Whitehead became insane, and used constantly to call at the Bank and ask for her brother. She invariably wore a costume of deep crape, and so became known as the "Bank Nun." Finally, the Directors made a grant for her relief on condition that she did not loiter about the Bank premises.

A Plate to "The New Wonderful Magazine." Reproduced from "The Bank of England from Within: 1694-1900." By Courtesy of the Publishers.

* "The Bank of England from Within: 1694-1900." By W. Marston Acres. Printed for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England by the Oxford University Press. (Two vols.: 30s. net.)



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A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. THE FAKE'S PROGRESS.

Being an Appreciation of "The Gentle Art of Faking Furniture," by Herbert Cescinsky.* By FRANK DAVIS.



1. DEMONSTRABLE AS A FAKE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH ALONE: AN OAK SIDE-TABLE OF PSEUDO-POST-DISSOLUTION GOTHIC; EXEMPLIFYING SOME ARTS OF THE FAKER, INCLUDING THE MARKS OF WEAR AND TEAR ARTIFICIALLY PRODUCED ON THE LEGS BY A TOOL CALLED A "CHIPPER."

"The whole type-conception is not of the period to which this table purports to belong," says Mr. Cescinsky in his book reviewed on this page. "... The oak is cut from the beam, without quartering, and the apron-front is pegged to the legs and has split in consequence, and in recent years. This 'wear' on the legs has been produced by the aid of the 'chipper,' a well-known tool of the faker, made by screwing an old plane iron to the end of a wooden handle." (Illustrations reproduced from "The Gentle Art of Faking Furniture," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.)

"improving" a simple piece. An "unfakable" commode is illustrated in Fig. 3. This, of course, could be reproduced at colossal expense, but only a blind man could mistake a modern reproduction for an original—materials are different, methods are different, edges are sharp. I must quote: "Good faking, which commences only where the reproduction finishes, is expensive. . . . Furniture fakes of any note are rarely made outright, even from old wood. There is no virtue in old timber: it is the original surface which counts. . . . Not only has the original surface a value in the preservation of the timber, but it possesses a further merit, as it can never be really imitated. It follows, therefore, that to construct a piece of furniture outright, and to leave each original surface and edge intact, is a manifest impossibility. The faker, therefore, as compared with the reproducer, rarely makes outright: he seeks for a plain piece which he can alter or embellish."

The book covers the whole story of English furniture down to the end of the eighteenth century, and, as far as I know, is the first to contain detailed descriptions not only of what should be present at any given period, but of what should *not* be there. An admirable series of questions is tabulated which will meet with

general agreement. These questions will not be new to the collector of experience, but for the benefit of beginners—who have been known to depend upon a supposed *flair* for a good thing rather than upon a knowledge of details—I give them here, somewhat abbreviated—

- (1) Is the piece English?
- (2) Of what wood is it made?
- (3) What is its probable date?
- (4) If the example be earlier than 1650, to what county can it be referred?
- (5) Is it a valuable example, and, if so, in what does its value consist? In rarity, detail, or workmanship?
- (6) Are the valuable details original to the piece?
- (7) Can the piece have been something else originally?
- (8) Has it been altered in any way, either by additions or repair?
- (9) Is it the kind of thing which was made at the period to which it purports to belong?
- (10) Are the tools which have been used those of the period?
- (11) Is the piece in its original state as regards finish, making reasonable allowance for wear, friction, or polishing by rubbing?
- (12) Are the wood thicknesses correct for the period?
- (13) Is the construction of the period?
- (14) Has the piece a history or a pedigree?

We may add that both history and pedigree are easier to manufacture than the object they are supposed so often to authenticate.

These questions give a very good indication of the wide scope of the work, and of the pitfalls into



2. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW A SIMPLE PIECE IS SOMETIMES "IMPROVED": A MAHOGANY COMMODO THAT HAS BEEN MADE OUT OF A SERPENTINE-FRONTED CHEST OF FOUR DRAWERS.

In this case, Mr. Cescinsky notes, "the bottom half has been cut away . . . and the bottom drawer has had its central part cut away to form a knee-hole, with pierced and carved brackets between. The legs and the applied carvings on the canted corners are modern; so are the handles. The top is new, so are the serpentine ends."

the illustrations of alleged imitations might very well be of genuine pieces: for example, a panelled room looks well enough in a photograph, whether it was made yesterday or three hundred years ago, and if the chimneypiece and, say, a quarter of the panelling of the room shown in the plate I am thinking of are genuine, can one really assert that the whole thing is a fake? That the buyer is entitled to know all the facts is admitted, but to use the word "fake" in a case of this kind is surely going too far. The author rather spoils his argument by adding, "In any case, it could never have been earlier than 1630, if genuine, but it was upheld as a 'genuine Elizabethan' room"—as if the question of its authenticity depended upon a difference of thirty years.

Let us move to firmer ground—the rather stupid attempt at deception in the oak side-table of Fig. 1—one of those rather rare pieces which is demonstrably wrong from the photograph alone—and also Plates 2 and 4. These are not the subtle imitations which are the real danger, but impudent attempts at



4. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW A SIMPLE PIECE IS "IMPROVED" BY THE FAKER: AN ORIGINAL PLAIN MAHOGANY SERPENTINE-FRONTED CHEST OF DRAWERS WHICH HAS BEEN "IMPROVED" BY A SET-BACK TOP, CARVED BASE MOULDING, "BRACKET" FEET, ORNAMENTED SPLAY SIDES, AND ELABORATE HANDLES AND LOCK PLATES.



3. AN "UNFAKABLE" PIECE OF FURNITURE: A GENUINE COMMODOE OF THE FINEST PERIOD OF THOMAS CHIPPENDALE, WHICH COULD ONLY BE REPRODUCED AT ENORMOUS COST, AND EVEN THEN NOT WELL ENOUGH TO DECEIVE THE SIMPLEST BUYER.

which the enthusiastic blunderer is liable to fall, and the author's exceptional and practical knowledge of the technicalities of woodwork enables him to write with more than usual authority, even though in one or two minor points some may hold that he tries to prove too much.

The whole subject in less skilful hands would easily lend itself to sensational and quite unjustified treatment. As it is, it is in the main the man who really wants to be deceived who finds himself the proud owner of made-up and doubtful pieces—he goes about asking for things so rare as to be almost non-existent, and before very long falls an easy victim, while all the time he has been refusing genuine but simple examples offered by dealers who would no more wilfully sell wrong pieces than they would pass dud cheques. As for the few skilful and elusive gentlemen who earn their living by the laborious and ill-paid methods described in this book, they, of course, must buy a copy at once that they may know what to avoid in future. I imagine the fakery business is not what it was: even the very rich are beginning to understand that a good bank balance does not necessarily imply a sound knowledge of old furniture, and that the advice of someone who has spent a lifetime in studying it is well worth attention.

In addition to the points mentioned above, the reader will find a particularly interesting account of the process of marquetry cutting, and welcome and deserved praise of Hepplewhite pieces.

* "The Gentle Art of Faking Furniture." By Herbert Cescinsky; (Chapman and Hall; 42s.)

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE CHAIN OF EVOLUTION.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THOUGH we may speak freely to-day of the "evolution" of plants and animals, fifty years ago the very mention of such a phrase brought anathema in its train. And those brave spirits, such as Huxley, who ventured to champion such a "heresy," had often to speak of "missing links" in what they called "the chain of evolution." That term was misunderstood then, and it is commonly misunderstood to-day. But then, as now, unreasoning prejudice, on the part of the spiritually arrogant as well as on the part of the clumsy-witted, lay at the root of that misunderstanding.

What do we mean by "missing links"? Obviously nothing more than that there are gaps in an otherwise perfectly continuous series. "Gaps" in all sorts of places have now been filled by the discovery of extinct species. Sometimes the gap is filled by evidence revealed during the course of the development of the embryo, or of early post-natal stages of develop-

"homocercal tail" of, say, the salmon and the turbot. In all these, in the adult, the fin rays of the tail are apparently arranged round a common semi-circular base. But in the newly hatched or

the skin with a lens, and it will be found to be covered with a closely set armature of minute transparent glassy spines. But when the jaws are examined it will be found that on the skin



1. THE STURGEON (*ACIPENSER STURIO*), A PRIMITIVE TYPE OF FISH WITH A TAIL WHICH TURNS UP AND BEARS AN INCIPIENT "FIN" ON ITS UPPER EDGE AND A LARGER FIN, OR LOBE, ALONG ITS LOWER: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH ALSO SHOWS WELL THE CHARACTERISTIC ROWS OF "SCUTES," OR BONY BOSSES, ON THE FISH'S BACK AND SIDE.



2. A LARVAL "BASTARD-BRILL," OR "TOP-KNOT": A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE ANCESTRAL CONDITION OF THE TAIL REPRESENTED BY THE SMALL FINGER-LIKE UPPER LOBE (WHICH DISAPPEARS IN THE ADULT); WITH THE FIN RAYS BELOW IT CLEARLY EVIDENT.

(After Cunningham.)

ment: for, broadly speaking, every animal in the course of its progressive stages, from the egg onwards, passes through stages which answer, more or less completely, to adult stages of its ancestors.

The antlers of deer afford an illustration of these post-natal stages; for in the study of the evolution of the deer tribe, we find that the earliest-known antler-bearing ancestors had but simple spikes. Young red deer, in their first year, produce no more than spikes of this kind; but with each succeeding year of growth the antlers increase in size and complexity, till the "royal" stage is reached.

When we turn to the study of the skeleton of birds we find evidence enough of their descent from reptiles; and this is more especially apparent in the skull and leg-bones and in the tail. The tail of an archæopteryx of the Jurassic age is as unlike that of a bird of to-day as could well be, since it is of great length, like that of a lizard, and each segment bears a pair of long feathers. Now the tail of birds of to-day has the feathers arranged fan-wise, on either side of a short, blade-like plate of bone known as the "pygostyle." But this, examined in the late embryo, is found to be made up of a series of separate segments, answering to those of the tail of archæopteryx. That ancient type of tail has become, as it were, "telescoped," and by that process the fan-wise arrangement of the tail of living birds was brought about. The tail, then, of archæopteryx and the pygostyle of living birds are "links" in the chain of evolution. Missing links, which may yet be found, will give us the clue to the origin of feathers, which, as yet, is a mystery. Still other links we hope to find, which will show us what the earliest water-birds were like, and the earliest terrestrial and climbing types: for there are gaps between these and the earliest arboreal ancestor of birds.

Links in the evolution of tails can be seen even more clearly, perhaps, in the tails of fishes. In the earliest types of fishes, as in the shark tribe and the sturgeons, the tail turns upwards, bearing an incipient "fin" on its upper edge, and a larger fin, or "lobe," along its lower edge. This is known as a "heterocercal tail" as distinguished from the

"larval" stages, it will be found that the tail has the primitive, or ancestral, shark-like form: that is to say, a long, upwardly-directed rod with fin-rays along its lower border. As development proceeds, the upturned shaft shortens, and at last vanishes; and as this gradual change takes place, so the fin-rays gradually assume the fan-wise arrangement which we all know. The sharks and the sturgeons, being much more primitive types, retain the early primitive tail-structure. The more advanced "bony fishes" have developed a more highly specialised skeletal

structure, to which reference must presently be made, and a part of this process of specialisation is shown in this strikingly different type of tail.

The shark tribe and the sturgeons will provide many more instances of the subtle unrest of living bodies and the slow process of transformation, now of one organ, now of another, than can possibly find mention in this essay. But let me take just one external character of the shark tribe to illustrate my meaning. Pass the fingers lightly down the body of a dog-fish. Its skin is as smooth as glass. Draw them back in the opposite direction and an unpleasant sense of roughness immediately follows. Examine

covering them those spines have become so greatly enlarged as to form the teeth. But what is yet more strange is the fact that the teeth of all other vertebrates, including our own, have arisen from this foundation.

Unfortunately, however, I cannot follow this up. Nor can I show how the cartilaginous, or "gristly," skeleton of the shark tribe and the sturgeons slowly gave place to the bony skeletons of the higher vertebrates, though I can, at least, indicate the early stages of this process.

These we find in the sturgeons. In the adjoining photograph (Fig. 1) of an adult sturgeon it will be noticed that the back is marked by a row of great conical bony bosses, or "scutes," while another similar row runs along each side of the body, and yet another along the belly. These scutes are merely enlargements of the small spines covering the skin of the dog-fish, and which appear again as the scales in the typical fish.

But in this curious creature we find the beginnings of the bony skeleton of the more typical fishes, and



3. THE HEAD OF A STURGEON SEEN FROM BELOW: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE TUBULAR MOUTH DRAWN BACK INTO THE FISH'S HEAD; AND ALSO THE ABSENCE OF TEETH IN THE ADULT FISH.



4. THE STURGEON'S REMARKABLE FEEDING APPARATUS: THE FISH'S MOUTH—EXTENDED DOWNWARDS, HOSE-FASHION—THROUGH WHICH WORMS AND MOLLUSCS ARE SUCKED UP FROM THE MUD; THE POINTED SNOUT FOR STIRRING UP THE MUD; AND THE LONG TENTACLES, OR "BARBULES," ON THE SNOUT, WHICH ARE USED AS FEELERS IN SEEKING FOR FOOD.

of the land vertebrates, including our own. For the roof of the head is covered by a series of large, closely interlocking, bony plates covering the still gristly skull. These plates are the "membrane bones" which form the upper portions of our own skulls, the base of which is formed by bony tissue laid down in the early stages of development in "gristle," and hence these are known as "cartilage-bones." We find the beginnings of both types in the sturgeon.

Finally, in the sturgeons, as with every other group we like to examine, we find that while the body as a whole seems to be developing in a consistently "forward" direction, as if it were pursuing a definite goal, some part of it strikes out in an entirely new direction. The mouth of this creature affords a striking illustration of this. For its jaws have become strangely transformed, so that they have assumed a funnel-like shape, which can be thrust out, and downwards, to form a sort of "hose-pipe" to suck up mud for the sake of the small organisms it contains, which furnish its food.

In the adjoining photograph (Fig. 4) this funnel is seen protruded, while in Fig. 3 the mouth is seen as it appears when the funnel is retracted. Required no longer to hold and break up large prey, the teeth have vanished—the fate of all organs which are no longer required.

SKY-GRIDS TO LOCATE AIR RAIDERS: BRITAIN'S MOST INGENUOUS SEARCHLIGHT.

THE INVENTOR
OF THE
WONDERFUL
NEW SEARCH-
LIGHT
OPERATING
THE CONTROLS:
MAJOR J. C.
SAVAGE, OF
SKY-WRITING
FAME, WORKING
THE SIMPLE
LEVER THAT
REGULATES
THE VARIOUS
MOVEMENTS
OF THE BEAM.



A SEARCHLIGHT
OF 3,000,000,000
CANDLE POWER
THAT RENDERS
NEWSPAPER
PRINT LEGIBLE
AT A RANGE
OF FIVE MILES:
ANOTHER VIEW
OF THE
APPARATUS,
WITH MAJOR
SAVAGE
ADJUSTING
MECHANISM.

A NEW and unique anti-aircraft searchlight, the most powerful in the world, which can throw its beam in the form of a hollow "grid," enabling the height, speed, and direction of enemy aircraft to be rapidly plotted, much as artillery targets are plotted on map squares, has been invented and produced, at Hendon, by Major Jack Savage, already well known for his system of sky-writing with coloured smoke. It was, in fact, through his researches to devise a method of sky-writing without aeroplanes at night that he hit on the principle of the new projector, part of whose details are a secret. It was recently tested by the War Office, and will probably replace the old type of searchlight used in the defences of London. It will also be valuable for naval purposes. The light available is 3,000,000,000 candle power, by which, it is said, a newspaper can be read five miles away. Other patterns can be used, including straight lines, concentric circles, arcs, or ovals. The secret is involved in the fact that the beam, whatever its pattern, consists of 300 parallel beams, each deflected by a mirror along the path required. The apparatus is mounted on a lorry, which generates the electric current. The light is set in a drum with two compartments, one for generating the mass light, the other for breaking it up into 300 rays and transmitting them.



THE NEW SEARCHLIGHT WHICH CAN THROW PATTERNS ON THE SKY, INCLUDING "GRIDS" THAT DETERMINE THE HEIGHT, SPEED, AND DIRECTION OF AIRCRAFT: THE PROJECTOR ON ITS MOBILE LORRY; WITH THE INVENTOR AT THE CONTROLS.



A "WEB" OF LIGHT FROM WHICH NIGHT RAIDERS, ONCE CAUGHT IN IT, CANNOT ESCAPE: THE TYPE OF "GRID" PROJECTED BY THE SEARCHLIGHT (ON GROUND BELOW) FOR LOCATING A TARGET OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS.

THE HOME-INDUSTRY OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN AND ITS INDIVIDUALISTIC ARTIST-CRAFTSMEN:

CRAFTSMANSHIP THAT FLOURISHES BY THE CREATION AND EXPORT OF MASTER-PIECES IN SCULPTURE, STAINED GLASS, WOODWORK, SILVERWARE AND TEXTILES.

By LADY CLARKE.

JOHN EVELYN, who understood the art of living very well, was only carrying out its decent practice as an English gentleman of his period when he saw to it that young Grinling Gibbons, the woodworker, found employment on the merits of his carving, and when he recommended Gibbons to his friends. To foster the native crafts was the privilege of a patriot, as well as of a patron of the arts. As it was in Evelyn's time, so it is to-day. By encouraging the living British craftsman, moreover, the production is increased of those lovely and fitting things that lend peculiar distinction to the English building and the English home. The work of the Chipping Campden craftsmen emphasises this.

Campden, naturally, cannot be described without mentioning the Guild of Handicraft; just as to observe Campden beauty is to discover at once the concern of Mr. F. L. Griggs, R.A., for its preservation. This article is not dealing with the Guild, which has a history of its own, except to remark that it brought most of the existing craftsmen to the town. When Mr. Ashbee and his men migrated from Whitechapel in 1902, they left Toynbee Hall for a locality where craftsmanship had been long in the blood.

And still is. A local stonemason, confronted with the drawings of a Tudor-style fireplace that he had been engaged to make, brushed them aside. They could teach him nothing. "No need to show me how. We've made

season, lapped in Cotswold greenery, a perfect birthplace for the gem-like glass that grew, month by month, into the Mysteries of the Rosary. There are two small windows in the Catholic church at Campden that reveal Mr. Woodroffe's feeling for the blue of heaven and the flight of swallows, and his serene clarity of expression. Designs in fine detail appeal particularly to him; as they appear in heraldry, for instance. The big series of windows in the refectory at Stonyhurst, where heraldic emblems are embodied, is some of his best work. He is a hard-worked artist. The Rosary windows, thirty feet high, took on the average three months apiece, and there are fifteen of them, making together the biggest single commission for a stained-glass subject that has come to England from another country.

A few hundred yards from Mr. Woodroffe's house—which abuts on the Dutch garden where Housman and Granville Barker wrote "Prunella"—there is a nest of the craftsmen in an old silk-mill. It is a late seventeenth-century building, gravely simple in its lines, as is the habit of such mills. There is Mr. Alec Miller, sculptor, wood-carver, and very human artist. He was apprenticed in Glasgow to a woodcarver (a lady), and worked with her for ten years, joining the Guild after it had settled in Campden. He has done a great amount of work for churches, in wood and stone: to happen upon a Virgin and Child of his, or a crucified Christ, is to recognise a focus of devotion. He executed the heroic figure of St. Michael in Coventry Cathedral. His character study goes far below the surface—witness the Harold Samuel head, and that unfinished study in the studio that traces out subtly the dualism of Puck and poet in Laurence Housman. With child subjects he is extraordinarily happy. His portraits of the three Pierpont Morgan children have not, I think, been seen in England. The head of Peter, son of Dr. Bull, of the Metropolitan Museum, is a finely characteristic specimen of his art. He does not pose a child

model; he works from observation. The "Sphinx," which was in the Royal Academy a couple of years ago, has the delicate, significant charm of a girl-child crouching, day-dreaming. His insight does not permit him to undervalue a child, or to present it as merely beauty. And this, and the irresistible attraction of everything he does, is



A HOME OF ENGLISH CRAFTSMEN: THE HIGH STREET OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN, A TOWN INHABITED BY WOODWORKERS, GLASS-WORKERS, IRON-WORKERS, AND WEAVERS.

why they have called him over to America so many times. Psychological vision irradiates Mr. Miller's work, whether the medium be stone or the gracious woods that he loves best of all—tulip-wood and teak and limewood and yellow poplar.

On the ground floor of the mill (Mr. Miller being on the first) there is the forge of Mr. Thornton and Mr. Downer, who are ornamental ironworkers. Their ironwork is as fine as any in England, as those know who have seen the screen in Rugby Parish Church. They stand in the true line of descent from the old Sussex smiths, for all that they came out of East London as original members of the Guild of Handicraft. They are tantalising people, because they keep no photographs of their work, or none that are accessible for reproduction; and, since there is no one working in the smithy to follow them, their skilled craftsmanship seems likely to have no successor. Also, much of their work has disappeared from the eye of the public. A drawing of a balustrade gives one an inkling of the beautiful things they have forged for the private owner.

Mr. George H. Hart, the silversmith, works upstairs in the big room. His own craft has very properly honoured him. He is a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company, which possesses some of his finest work. One of his more recent pieces is the cup he designed and executed, to the order of the Fishmongers' Company, for presentation to the Honourable Company of Master Mariners. (It was reproduced in *The Illustrated London News* at the time.) A silver cup and cover, designed for the Royal Hunt Cup, belongs to the Goldsmiths, and has been shown by them at several exhibitions. One of the most striking tributes to Mr. Hart's high craftsmanship was the action of the Oxford authorities, who selected a silver beaker of his, a cup with lines severely beautiful, to include, as a contrasted modern example, in their exhibition of College plate.

These are not all the crafts that are housed in the old mill—which, by the way, was discovered for the Guild by William Morris. There is Mr. Pyrmont, on the top floor, who was originally the Guild foreman over the woodworkers. Much of his work, like that of the others, is to be found in cathedrals and churches up and down the country. He has made gates for America (observe how America seeks out the Campden craftsmen); he has worked since then

on massive oak gates for a house at Minchinhampton. He is a builder, a designer, and a master cabinet-maker; and possibly his best piece is the cabinet in Italian walnut veneer that he constructed to the design of Mr. Griggs—though with these workers it is hard to say, or to give preference where the standard is kept at such a high level.

The mill yard runs into a by-street, and the by-street turns back to the High Street, where the weavers have set up their looms in an ancient house. They are Leo and Eileen Baker, newcomers as Campden workers go, though their craft is perhaps the oldest in the town. They spin and dye and weave, and take the local girls—who ask to be taken—and set them to learn by experiment and experience, mindful of the days when weavers were made by long apprenticeship and not by class teaching and school design. Old Jack Winchcombe, once the most prosperous weaver in England, ought to approve them, if his ghost ever revisits the Cotswolds.

Mass production has deeply imperilled the fine crafts. In Campden they persist, and they demonstrate their vitality. Given the support of their fellow countrymen, the native craftsmen should flourish in English soil.



ALEC MILLER, THE WELL-KNOWN WOOD-CARVER, AND PETER, A CHILD WHOSE PORTRAIT HE HAS SCULPTED: AN ARTIST WHO DOES NOT MAKE HIS LITTLE SITTERS POSE TO HIM, BUT WORKS ENTIRELY FROM OBSERVATION.

Mr. Alec Miller, of Chipping Campden, has carved portraits of the three Pierpont Morgan children. His head of Peter, son of Dr. Bull, of the Metropolitan Museum, is a finely characteristic specimen of his work, further examples of which will be found illustrated on the opposite page.

them that way for five hundred years." In such a place there is craft continuity as well as revival.

The Guild is dissolved; here the remnant of the workers remains. The unspoiled loveliness of their surroundings is satisfying to them. Campden architecture and the fifteenth-century brasses in the church, which incidentally reflect the prosperity of the old woolstaplers, are very near to the spirit of the living craftsmen. Here one must put in a word on a tender subject. It is a dangerous thing to say much about a beauty spot. It stirs up the people who batten on beauty spots, and who show what they really think of them by wrecking their irreplaceable charm. The visitor to Chipping Campden has so far respected its amenities; but then he has been the right kind of visitor. Fortunately, the craftsmen themselves are too busy at the bench and the furnace and the forge, creating fresh beauty in stone and wood and glass and precious metals, to be easily plagued by the common sightseer; though to those who are truly interested in their work they are courteously accessible. Mr. Paul Woodroffe, who works in stained glass, is, in common with other Campden artists, at least as well known in America as he is here. He completed, not long ago, the windows for the Lady Chapel in the new Roman Catholic cathedral in New York. The English public had its opportunity of seeing one of the groups in London, before it crossed the Atlantic. Though in the studio at Campden they looked dim, in position they have taken on their full, rich colour, red and blue predominating. The workshop where they were created stands in a garden starred with daffodils in their



IN A LOOM ROOM AT CHIPPING CAMPDEN: LOCAL GIRLS WHO LEARN TO WEAVE ON THE OLD APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

In her extremely interesting article on this page, describing the handicrafts of Chipping Campden, Lady Clarke notes: "... the weavers have set up their looms in an ancient house. They are Leo and Eileen Baker, newcomers as Campden workers go. . . . They spin and dye and weave, and take the local girls—who ask to be taken—and set them to learn by experiment and experience, mindful of the days when weavers were made by long apprenticeship. . . ."

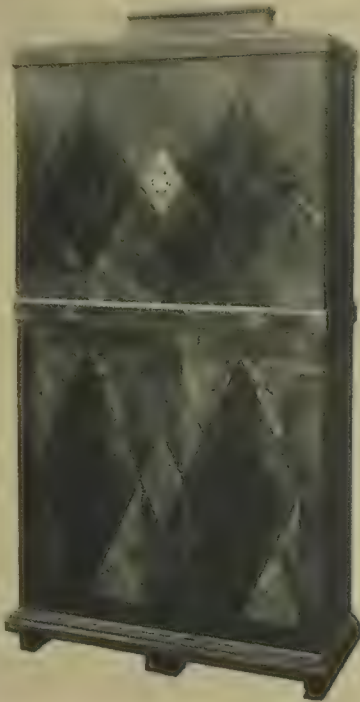
ENGLISH "VILLAGE" ART
THAT IS WORLD-FAMED.

THE FINE CRAFTSMANSHIP
OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

A SILVER
STANDING CUP
AND COVER
DESIGNED FOR
THE ROYAL
HUNT CUP BY
GEORGE H.
HART, A CRAFTS-
MAN OF
CHIPPING
CAMPDEN.



A CABINET IN ITALIAN WALNUT VENEER, WITH
BRASS MOUNTINGS; MADE TO THE DESIGN OF
F. L. GRIGGS, R.A., BY PYRMENT, OF CAMPDEN.



A SILVER
BEAKER CUP
AND COVER BY
GEORGE H.
HART; BOUGHT
BY THE
GOLDSMITHS'
COMPANY, AND
EXHIBITED AT
OXFORD.



A GIRL'S HEAD CARVED IN WOOD BY ALEC MILLER,
A PHOTOGRAPH OF WHOM IS REPRODUCED ON THE
OPPOSITE PAGE.



"THE SPHINX"—A STUDY OF A GIRL CROUCHING
AND DAY-DREAMING CARVED IN LIMEWOOD BY ALEC
MILLER, OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN.



"ALASTAIR"; A BOY'S HEAD IN LIMEWOOD, SHOWING
ALEC MILLER'S HANDLING OF ONE OF HIS FAVOURITE
WOOD MEDIUMS.



THE SIR
THOMAS
ESMONDE
WINDOW IN
DOWNSIDE
ABBAY, BATH:
WORK BY PAUL
WOODROFFE
WHICH
SHOWS HIS
MASTERY OF
DETAIL IN
STAINED
GLASS.



"MISTRESS MARY QUITE CONTRARY"—A STAINED-GLASS
PANEL BY PAUL WOODROFFE, WHO HAS DONE MUCH
WORK FOR AMERICANS.

PART OF A
WINDOW IN
CANTERBURY
SCHOOL, NEW
MILFORD,
CONNECTICUT.
WORK BY PAUL
WOODROFFE
WHICH SHOWS
HIS TREATMENT
OF A SACRED
THEME.



An unkind, and by no means accurate, person bent on belittling our economic position avowed a while ago that the only exports left to Great Britain were "antiques, best-sellers, and works of art." Exaggeration apart, he was at least right in suggesting the importance of the place held by Great Britain in the consideration of those who are on the look-out for work of real individuality and for craftsmanship that is not mechanical. In her extremely interesting article on the opposite page, Lady Clarke makes it clear that we have reason to be proud of the workers of Chipping Campden, not only because they refused to let

themselves be turned from their ideals of painstaking workmanship by the success of cheap objects produced in the mass and imported from abroad, but because they started quite a vigorous export of masterpieces, particularly to the United States. The fifteen medallion windows by Mr. Paul Woodroffe, representing the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary, in the Cathedral at New York probably mark Chipping Campden's principal achievement, the magnitude of the task considered by itself. Further, Mr. Alec Miller, the sculptor, and Mr. Pyrmont the cabinet-maker have both been successful in finding prominent clients in America.



SPEYSIDE IN WINTER: A CENTRE FOR SKI-ING IN MARCH AND EARLY APRIL, WHEN GOOD RUNNING ON SPRING SNOW CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE SURROUNDING CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS.

Patriotism Plus Pleasure.

There is no need to draw attention once again to the fact that it is more patriotic to spend

this winter holiday in Britain than to go abroad. The example set by the Duke of Connaught is sufficient incentive, and, in addition, the depreciation of the pound sterling forces the same conclusion in an uncomfortably direct manner. There is, however, still a tendency to regard this British holiday in the light of a patriotic penance, rather than a pleasure that happily carries with it the national blessing. People are wondering whether it is "worth while" going away at all under these conditions, particularly the young and energetic members of the community. Scotland is ready and eager to prove conclusively that it is more than "worth while" to visit her in winter time. This is by no means a sudden, hasty idea born of the recent financial crisis. For the last two or three years, quietly but surely, more and

ski-ing can be had continuously in selected districts, at an altitude over 2000 feet, from about December 15 until April 1. There is always snow over that altitude, though naturally it is better for ski-running in some districts than in others. February and March are the best months for a ski-ing holiday, for the days are longer and the sun warmer. The best and deepest snow is usually found on the north-east slopes, for wet or warm winds from the south-west can quickly ruin the snow on the other slopes. It is difficult to predict any uniform depth of snow, for it varies from, say, six inches to several feet. The novice will find plenty of nursery slopes on

this is by no means always the case. Some Scottish centres, however, such as Braemar, have reasonably settled weather during December, January, and February, and it is possible to enjoy there conditions almost similar to those in the Alps.

Many people have the impression that it is only possible to ski in Scotland after a fall of snow, and that when it has melted one has to wait patiently for the next fall. That is a misconception; it can be stated quite definitely that, in a normal winter,

ski-ing can be had continuously in selected districts, at an altitude over 2000 feet, from about December 15 until April 1. There is always snow over that altitude, though naturally it is better for ski-running in some districts than in others. February and March are the best months for a ski-ing holiday, for the days are longer and the sun warmer. The best and deepest snow is usually found on the north-east slopes, for wet or warm winds from the south-west can quickly ruin the snow on the other slopes. It is difficult to predict any uniform depth of snow, for it varies from, say, six inches to several feet. The novice will find plenty of nursery slopes on which to practise, and he will not be bothered by too many other enthusiasts rushing into him, or *vice versa*. It will not take more than a day or two to learn the two turns, the "stem" and "lift stem," most essential to embarking on a long run.

Snow Conditions.

For purposes of describing snow conditions, the country may be divided into two sections—namely, those parts below approximately 1500 feet; those parts above approximately 1500 feet. It is impossible to foretell when snow will be found below 1500 feet. A heavy fall may occur any time between Christmas and March. During January and February such a fall may lie for several days on end, but it is not very suitable for ski-running except on smooth country, because it lies as powder snow, and is not deep enough to

cover any heather or rocks completely; while should a thaw set in, it is immediately covered by breaking crust. Above the 1500 contour, more or less, snow will nearly always be found after Christmas, and

certainly from the latter half of January until the end of March. Snowfalls are usually accompanied by wind on the summits, so that the weather (usually south-west) sides of the narrower ridges are blown clear of new snow, which collects in the sheltered corries and also builds out on the lee side of the ridge as a cornice. If there has been much wind, therefore, alternate beds of wind slab and soft powder-snow may be expected. A thaw, however slight, followed by frost will, however, give unbreakable crust, which runs well, and if it is then covered by a dusting of powder snow it will give perfect running.

By the beginning of March, the alternate periods of frost and thaw will have converted the beds of



SNOWFIELDS ON BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN: A VIEW OF BEN NEVIS IN THE GRIP OF WINTER.

snow in the corries into "spring" snow, and during March and April the following conditions may be expected:

A thaw, followed by frost but no fall of snow, will give frozen spring snow, which gives good running, but metal edges are necessary for complete control. A thaw, followed by frost and a fall of snow without wind, will give perfect running. If there is wind, there will be, alternately, beds of hard spring snow and powder snow, but the beds are usually sufficiently large to prevent the shock of going from one to the other becoming tiring. Even during a thaw, whether caused by rain or the increasing strength of the sun, excellent running is to be had on spring snow, because when thawing it does not stick like powder snow. Hence at Easter one is almost certain to get good running.

It might be added, perhaps, that the danger of avalanche in Scotland is negligible. In spring there is a chance of snow-cornices breaking off, but this is more likely to be perilous to the climber than to the ski-runner, who will naturally keep to the more open slopes.

Things to Remember.

This in

The snow conditions, therefore, change very rapidly, varying with the altitude and lie of the ground. This in itself makes the ski-ing more interesting. Then there is the experience, almost unknown in Switzerland, of setting off in an exploring party on a trip which is quite new, with the snow probably untouched except by deer. The standard runs are few as yet, but this for the average skier gives an added zest. The light on the snow is not nearly so brilliant as in Switzerland, but when caught by mist or cloud coming up, a map and compass will usually carry you quite quickly to the nearest village. If there is any doubt whatever, the best rule is to turn down-hill and proceed carefully, and it cannot take long either to run below the cloud or to descend to the snowline, from where it is easy to strike a route for home. The essential thing to remember is to run smoothly, keeping a sharp look-out for cornices. It is excellent practice for the skier, who will quickly

[Continued overleaf.]



AN EASTER HOLIDAY ON THE CAIRNGORMS WHEN THE SNOW IS AT ITS BEST: GENTLE NURSERY SLOPES ON WHICH THE BEGINNER CAN PRACTISE PROFICIENCY ON SKIS.

more people have spent winter holidays across the Border. The crisis certainly precipitated matters, and has instilled in the Scottish hotel-keeper a firm resolve to help to place Scotland "on the map" as a winter-holiday resort. Hotel accommodation will be dealt with later in this article; what Scotland offers in the way of holiday diversions is the foremost interest.

Ski-ing Facilities.

The first considerations with all winter-sports enthusiasts are, of course, the possibilities of ski-ing

and the relative conditions which may be expected. The Scottish Ski Club has been in existence for a number of years, and has done valuable pioneering work. The secretary, Mr. G. B. Speirs, of 48, Victoria Crescent Road, Glasgow, is only too glad to answer any queries and to give advice to prospective visitors. Conditions are, of course, very different from those in Switzerland, and it is hardly fair to compare the Scottish season, now in its youthful days, to that of Switzerland, which has had years and years of experience to perfect its organisation, build *de luxe* hotels, and cater for the social holiday-maker as well as for the sportsman. Scotland does, however, offer comfortable hotels and good sport of many kinds, without any surcharges.

The weather in Scotland is not so reliable as in Switzerland, which makes the forecasting of conditions more difficult. Abroad, one expects to have days of continuous sun, though everyone who was in Switzerland last winter knows to their cost that



A GOOD RUN IN THE BEN LAWERS RANGE: ALTHOUGH ON THE WIND-SWEPT SLOPES THE SNOW GETS BLOWN AWAY, IN THE MANY CORRIES IT LIES DEEP AND IN PERFECT CONDITION FOR SKI-ING.

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Continued.]

get to know the varying conditions of snow far more quickly than in Switzerland. It is always better to benefit from local knowledge, and as far as possible

better. Two pairs of gloves should always be worn, and a cap with ear and neck guards is as essential as the snowproof suit. As to skis, the type best suited is not the speed ski, controlled running being the ideal method for the ordinary person.

Thus a ski somewhat shorter than the usual length makes such skiing easier for turns, etc. Hickory is, of course, stronger and faster, but ash has the advantage of being lighter. Skis should always be well waxed and the bindings thoroughly examined before embarking on a day's run. Skins, spare wax, and glasses or goggles should be carried. If the run is of any distance, at least two members of the party should carry a large-scale map, showing gradients and contours, and a compass. Finally, it is foolish and dangerous to ski alone, and a

party of not less than three or four should be a guiding rule.

The Best Centres.

The mid and eastern districts of Scotland offer a better chance of good skiing conditions than the west, where not only is the weather more changeable,



A PERFECT CENTRE FOR A SKI-ING HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND: THE TAYMOUTH CASTLE HOTEL AT ABERFELDY, WHICH IS AS COMFORTABLE AS IT IS PICTURESQUE.

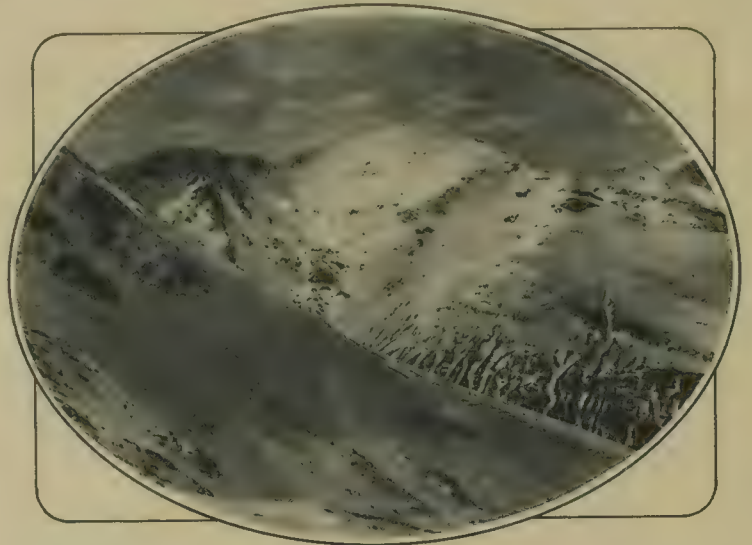
the Scottish Travel Association has arranged for such weather information to be available at the chief centres. There are, of course, no funiculars to take the skier to the summit of his run, and, unless you are staying at a very high altitude or there has been an exceptionally heavy snowfall, it is usual to motor to the highest point of the road or track nearest to the route that has been planned. The car is then turned, the radiator covered, with all the rugs and coats available, and you set off for the day. If the car takes you to about 1500 feet, it is not unusual to climb more than another 2000 feet. From there, you can cover anything from six to sixteen miles on ski before returning to the car. For visitors without their own cars, arrangements are being made for transport to the skiing slopes.

Suitable Equipment.

With the greater possibility of wind and wet abroad, it is absolutely necessary to be provided with clothes that are warm, windproof, and rainproof. It must be remembered that the atmosphere gets one degree colder approximately every three hundred feet, and a rucksack must be carried if only to take some extra clothing. Over a 3000-foot altitude there is often a keen wind blowing, and the more warm clothes you have on the



A SCOTTISH VERSION OF THE FUNICULAR: TRANSPORT TO THE SKI-ING FIELDS IS FREQUENTLY ACHIEVED BY SLEIGH NEAR GLENSHIE. THE ROAD FROM GLENSHIE TO BRAEMAR CROSSES THE CAIRNWEILL PASS AT 2000 FEET; SO THAT FROM JANUARY TO APRIL SNOW CAN BE REACHED EASILY BY CAR.



ON THE SLOPES OF BEN NEVIS: THE SNOW DOES NOT SETTLE DEEPLY ON THE OPEN SLOPES, BUT THERE ARE NUMBERLESS CORRIES IN THE MOUNTAINS WHERE CONDITIONS ARE GOOD FOR SKI-RUNNING.

with warm winds and rain, but also the ground is more rugged and rocky. For many reasons, Braemar holds outstanding possibilities. The village itself has a setting very similar to a Swiss village, and there are many good runs, long and short, in the near vicinity amidst the finest scenery in Scotland. Sledges, like the Swiss luges, are commonly used for transport throughout the winter. The Five Arms Hotel, at Braemar, which is deservedly famous for its excellent cuisine and up-to-date luxuries in every particular, is making all possible arrangements to make this season a success, even including the services of a Swiss guide to give free lessons in skiing!

Another first-class district is at Ben Lawers, where there is an excellent hotel at Taymouth Castle, which is also making special arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of its winter-sports visitors. Dalwhinnie, which stands at a height of 1200 feet in the Drumochter area, is also well situated for the real skiing enthusiast who is not so much concerned with social activities. Kenmore, situated at the east end of Loch Tay, permits of altitudes exceeding 1500 feet being reached before leaving the road. The hotels are prepared to provide transport for those not bringing their own cars, so that the slopes of Ben Lawers and Beinn Ghlas, which enjoy a considerable reputation amongst Scottish skiers, are easy of access. Briefly, the four chief skiing districts are the areas

(Continued opposite.)

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we offer the following suggestions:—

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Hamptons' great display of British-made Lampshades, Cushions, Table Runners, and other useful things in all Depts., affords an extensive selection of ideal articles for Christmas Presents. See Hamptons' book No. C215 post free.



Hamptons' No. V652. Hand-painted cracked Vellum-effect Lampshade, 18 in. 12/9



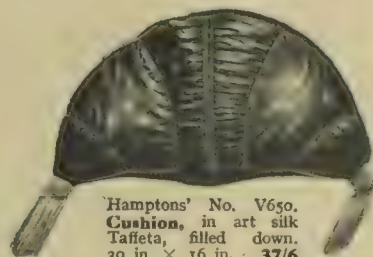
Hamptons' No. V644. Hand-painted Waste-paper Tub, with gilt relief decoration, 9 in. x 11 ins. high. 17/6



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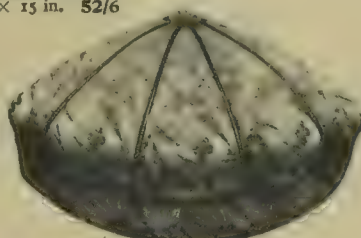
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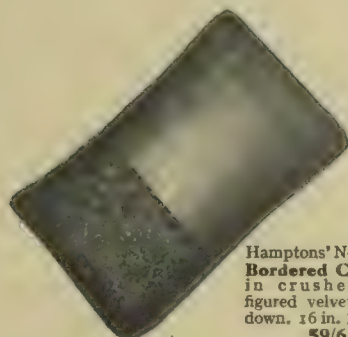
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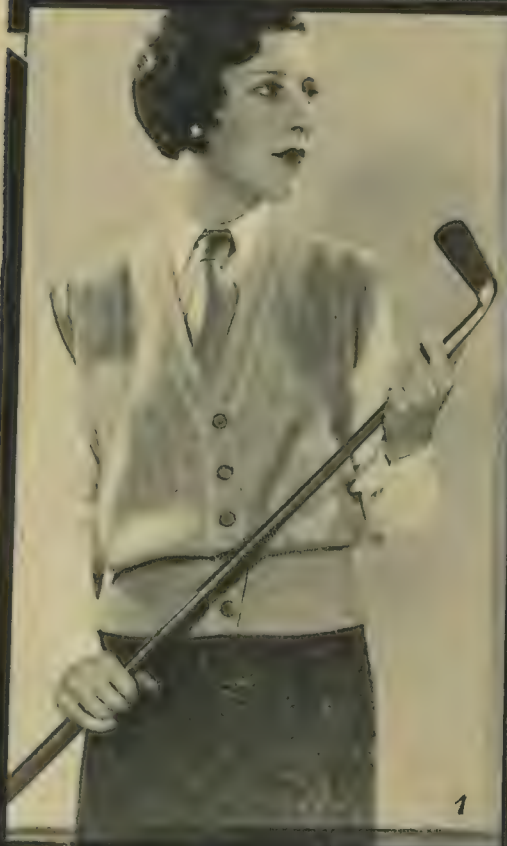
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A gift which is a compliment
to your friend's taste
and your own.

50 for 3/3
100 for 6/4

BUY BRITISH GIFTS THIS CHRISTMAS.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

1. For golfing enthusiasts: A sports shirt and a knitted sleeveless cardigan chosen from a wide range at Burberrys in the Haymarket, S.W.

2. Decorative and practical: A gift case containing four coloured Nell Gwynn candles with candlesticks to match. The price is 5s.

3. Famed for nearly a century: Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy, which is obtainable this Christmas in the delightful hamper pictured.

4. Gifts of finely tooled leather: Libertys (Regent Street, W.) have a fine collection, hand-tooled in their studios. Pictured on the left are note-case, book-ends, and blotter with hunting pictures.

5. Suggestions for the home: British-made lamps and cushions from Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, W., are pictured in the centre. The leather-thonged floor standard lamp costs 36s., the table lamp with a painted wood vase, 16s. 6d., and the cushion, 13s. 6d.

6. For Christmas festivities: Buchanan's Black and White whisky, obtainable in decorative cases.

7. Attractive British gifts: A group to be found at Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, W. The hide leather bag, which wears wonderfully, costs only 10s. 6d.; the hand-decorated powder puff and bowl are 12s. 6d.; and the brocade evening bag, in lovely colourings with a jewelled mount, is four gns.

8. Suggestions a man will appreciate: British-made goods at Austin Reed's, Regent Street, W., including a fitted leather dressing-case, hand-sewn gloves, novel ashtrays, wool golf stockings and scarf, at prices ranging from 3s. 9d. to £3 15s.



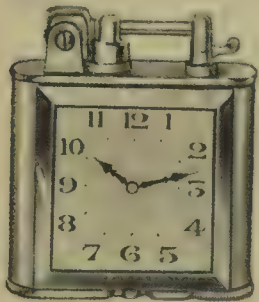
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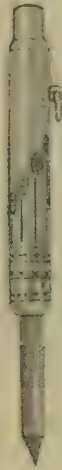
Thuya Wood Cigarette Box.
Upon opening, the cigarettes
stand up ready to be taken.
Size closed
7½" x 3½" x 1½" £2:17:6



Chromium Plated Clock
and Onyx
Base £4:17:6

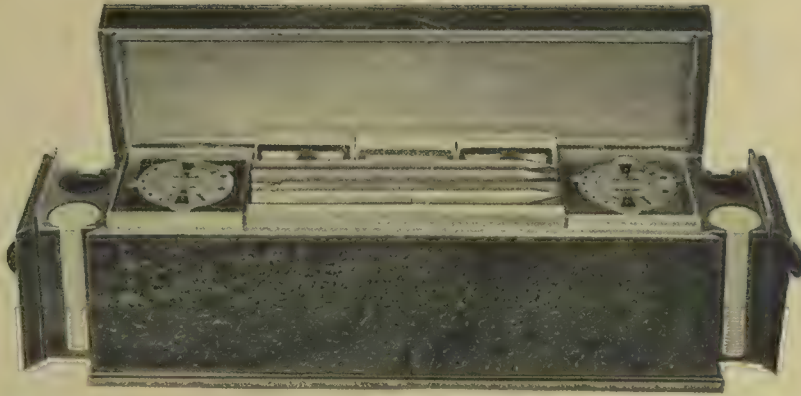


Combined Automatic Table
Lighter and 8-day Clock in
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Silver Drop
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plies 11 x 11
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Novelty, Utility and Charm Characterise these
GIFTS "OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY"
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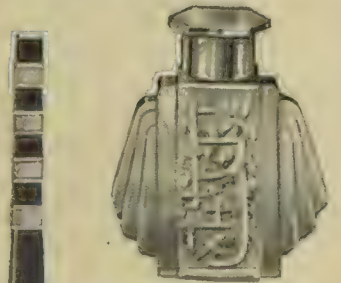
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Bridge Calculators. Size 14" x 4½" x 4" high £10:10:0



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Lamp. Lights
as you lift it,
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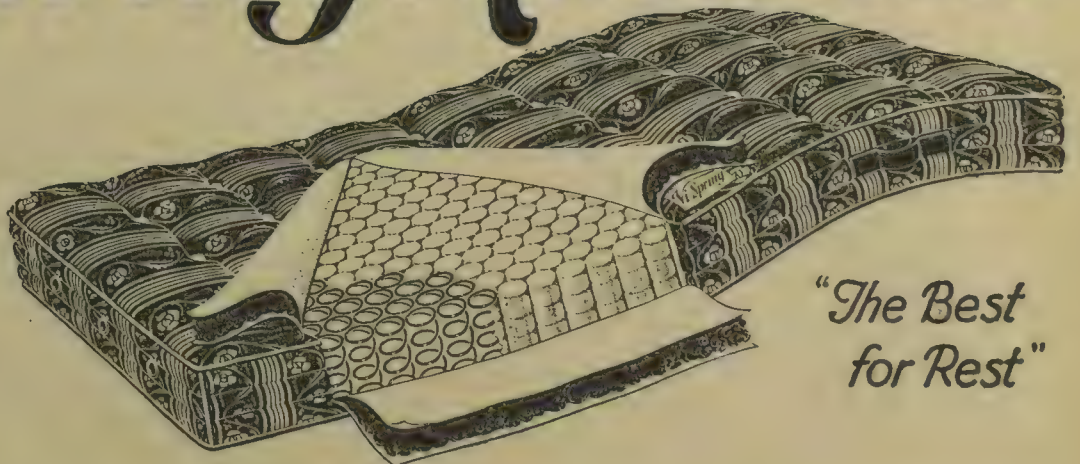
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THIS CHRISTMAS**

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IDEAL gifts for motorists are the soft fleecy rugs obtainable at the Scotch House, Knightsbridge, S.W., where everything has come straight from the North. These rugs are wonderfully warm and light, and are obtainable in many different weights and patterns, including authentic tartans. They range from 42s. to 105s., and are really sound investments. There are many practical suggestions for British-made gifts to be found in these salons.



Ordinary spectacles do not usually afford a large enough



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field for sports. For instance, in shooting, where the wearer has to look up, the limit of an ordinary frame often coincides with just the particular line of sight required. In golf, the same thing occurs at the lower edge of ordinary spectacles when the wearer addresses the ball, for instance; while for motoring, a very large field of vision is required at all points. Theodore Hamblin's sporting spectacles are designed for all sports, and, as the lenses employed



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are made of "Splintanil"—their splinterproof glass—the risk of glass splinters in the eye is practically non-existent. They may be seen at this firm's salons at Wigmore Street, W. They also specialise in "Speclettes," which are full-sized spectacles designed to fold into the smallest possible space. This does not alter the lens.

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You can do both by taking a ticket for a six weeks' cruise in the West Indies by a British Ship. Your money will be spent at home and provide employment for British labour and British capital.

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Mansion Polish will quickly give a cheery touch of brightness to every room in the house. So easy to use, this highly concentrated wax polish gives a brilliant finish to Stained or Parquet Floors and Linoleum.

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**Inexpensive
Christmas
Presents**



**Inexpensive
Christmas
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Chinese unglazed porcelain seated figure of a Goddess, with inscription at back. 18th century. 4½ ins. high. Price £2.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

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Eight-day Clock in Chromium Case on Green Onyx
Base - Height 3½" £4 10 0 Height 4½" £6 0 0



Sterling Silver-gilt mounted and Enamel Vanity Case with Sifter for loose powder, with Mirror in lid. Various Colours, £1.10.0



Sterling Silver Engine-turned Pocket Lighter - £1.5.0
9 ct. Gold - £10.10.0



Sterling Silver, Engine-turned Cigarette Case
3½ x 2½" - £1.7.6
3½ x 3½" - £1.15.0
3½ x 3½" - £2.5.0
4½ x 3½" - £2.10.0
Sterling Silver, Engine-turned Tear-off Match Case - 15.0



Date Clock - The day of the month, which is indicated by a figure on the dial, changes automatically at midnight. In Morocco
A new Travelling Clock with luminous dial, Size 3 - 4½" £3 5 0
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Length 4" £2.10.0, 5½" £3.7.6
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The lid forms an extra dish



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BRITANNIA OF BILLINGSGATE,"
AT THE ST. MARTIN'S.

THIS is a delightfully human comedy. The setting may be Billingsgate, but the appeal is universal. Mrs. Bolton, char-lady in a film studio, is discovered to be just the "type" for a Great Mother-Love story; she is doubtful of her talents, but how can a char at a shilling an hour refuse an offer of fifty pounds a week? But there is a skeleton in the cupboard, in the shape of two pictures over the mantelpiece; one of an aunt who had "gone wrong," the other of an uncle who had taken to drink. Mrs. Bolton feared that her children had inherited some such weakness. And she was right. The advent of sudden wealth had a disastrous effect on her family. Her husband gave up his work as a fish-porter and devoted his entire energies to drinking. Fred, the son, bought a motor-bike with his mother's first week's money, and took the local vamp for rides on the flapper-bracket; while Pansy took to wearing, and displaying, extravagant underwear. Mrs. Bolton, deciding that work is the panacea for all the sins that flesh is heir to, refused to follow up her success on the films, and returned to her charring. She did this very cleverly: instead of returning in the last act and dramatically making the great renunciation, she mildly informed her family that the film company had no further need of her services, and so now they would all have to return to their usual humdrum way of living. Miss Mary Jerrold gave a perfect performance as Mrs. Bolton, and both Mr. Frederick Piper and Mr. Richard Littledale, as her husband and son, were extremely natural. Miss Eileen Collins-James was amusing as a neighbouring busybody; while Mr. Bobbie Comber and Mr. Gilbert Davis scored as rival film-producers.

"FLAT TO LET," AT THE CRITERION.

The lightest of comedies, with a plot that defies description. Nevertheless, it keeps the audience in a ripple of laughter throughout the evening. Miss Lilian Braithwaite is delightfully feather-brained as Mrs. Coney, a lady who chooses the moment when her hand is being asked in marriage to display her passion for domesticity by dusting the legs of the piano. Miss Ann Todd as Carol gave a very attractive performance; and Mr. Frank Allenby wooed with suitable ardour as her elderly admirer. (The youth of the author may be guessed when

we find that he quite seriously considers thirty as "elderly.") Mr. Reginald Gardiner was extremely amusing as a composer. In a very short time he has established himself as one of the best "silly ass" actors on the stage. But he is not content to be merely vacuous; he is able to suggest quite a charming personality beneath.

Australia and South Africa are the Empire's vineyards. In these temperate countries of warmth and sunshine, the finest varieties of wine grapes luxuriate, and their fine hocks, clarets and burgundies, and luscious dessert wines are now rivalling the general

bottles, and the uniform character of well-known brands may be depended upon in any part of the country. It is sometimes stated that Empire wines are not sufficiently matured. Yet the wines of the principal Empire wine-merchants receive equally as great care as those of Continental houses, and are not only matured adequately in cask, but well aged in bin before being released for consumption.

Every man, in designing his ideal home, plans, first of all, what kind of bricks should be used in its construction. British bricks are solid investments which will withstand the onslaughts of time and weather. The London Brick Company and Forders, Ltd., have not only one of the most famous brickfields in the world at Fletton, but employ 5400 work-people. The company has built a model village at Stewarthy, near Bedford, which has received the highest praise from the housing authorities. The four principal products of the company are the "Phorpres" Fletton brick, the "Phorpres" cellular brick, the "Phorpres" multi-coloured rustic brick, and the "Phorpres" white facing brick, which cover every requirement from the erection of small private houses to giant factories and imposing public buildings. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the London offices at Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.

Many helpful suggestions for Christmas presents are to be found in Messrs. Walker's new series of diaries and note-books. They offer a choice of five different sizes for the pocket; while a loose-leaf diary has the peculiar advantage that any fact or note or series of

notes may be detached and filed, and a soiled page can be readily replaced. It is thus easily kept up to date, while the book can be rearranged to suit personal requirements as a diary, cash-book, note-book, or any other combination. Other useful items comprise a handy set of tablet diaries and engagement pads constructed on the same principle; wallets with combined diaries and Treasury-note and card-cases, a type of combined diary and note-book; a diary ruled for half-hour appointments, and a desk-book ruled for quarter-hour appointments. The "Year by Year" books are designed to facilitate the recording of events most worthy of remembrance, and their comparison with the preceding five years on the same page. All these productions are issued by Messrs. John Walker and Co., of Farringdon House, 5, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION: BOW CHINA FIGURES; INCLUDING "KITTY CLIVE" AND "THE MUSICIANS."

These quaint and charming pieces will come under the hammer when Messrs. Curtis and Henson hold a sale by auction at No. 3, Seamore Place, Park Lane, on December 21 and the two following days. The contents of the premises mentioned are to be sold, and these include valuable eighteenth-century furniture, with examples of Adam, Chippendale, and Hepplewhite, old Georgian sideboards and card and tea tables; chairs, cabinets, carpets and rugs; china, fifteenth and sixteenth century stained glass; old Waterford and other glass; and oil paintings which comprise a unique collection by William McTaggart, R.S.A.

table wines of Europe. The first Australian vineyards were planted at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and these robust wines were first advertised to consumers in Great Britain by Mr. P. B. Burgoyne in 1871. South Africa had many noted vineyards before the earliest colonisation of Australia. Vines were introduced to this lovely land in 1653, and a hundred or more years ago, the Cape of Good Hope exported large quantities of sweet wine of a character then largely in demand. It is only in recent years that the Union of South Africa has produced dry table wines of high quality, and only since the Great War that these have been introduced to the consumers of Great Britain. The light hocks and burgundies are especially in favour, and they are making more friends every day. Empire wines may be purchased from 36s. a dozen

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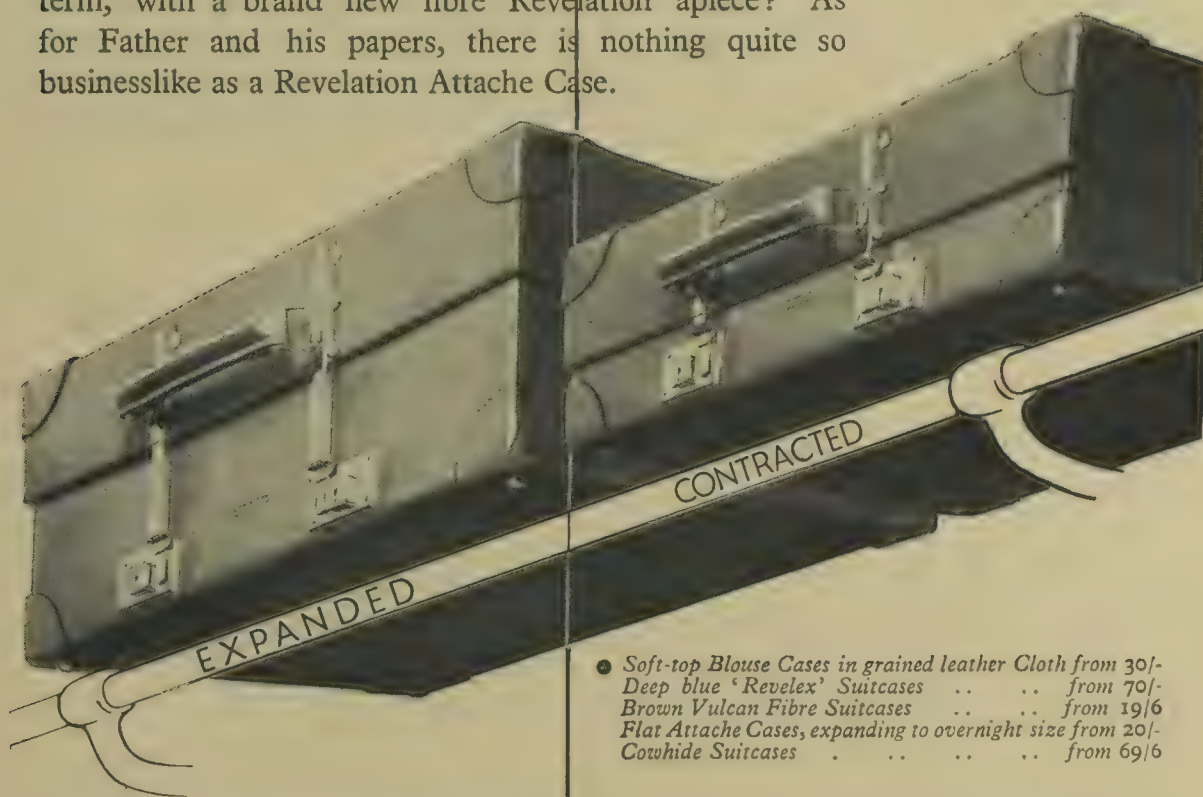
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It's good to see your gift in use! You certainly will if you give Revelations. There is a type for everybody at prices to suit the times. • What better for Eileen than a soft top Blouse Case with dainty lining and pleated pockets. Or an opulent looking suitcase of deep blue Revelex for mother! And with what pride would Johnny and Doris return to school, the envy of all next term, with a brand new fibre Revelation apiece? As for Father and his papers, there is nothing quite so businesslike as a Revelation Attache Case.



- Soft-top Blouse Cases in grained leather Cloth from 30/-
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At the best stores and luggage dealers everywhere. Every genuine Revelation has the name between the locks. All Revelation shops can also show you a good selection of other wise and welcome gifts. Write for Revelation list and prices or call at :—
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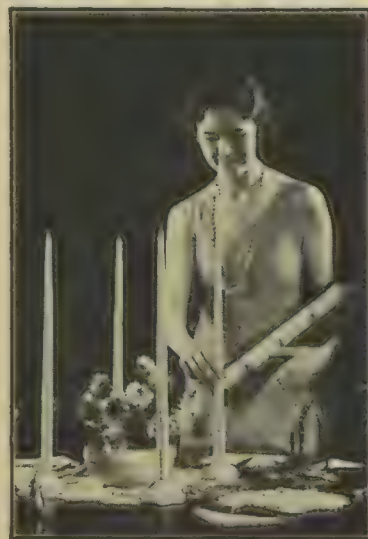


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FREE: An illustrated "Nell Gwynn" Candle booklet will be sent post free on request to J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., Dept. E, London, S.E.1. Established 1642 in the Reign of Charles the First.

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GIVES a rich, creamy lather that holds its moisture and leaves the skin invigorated and smooth. No burning or smarting even when shaving twice daily every day in the week—a boon to the man with a tough beard and tender skin.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

THE COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERTS.

MRS. Samuel Courtauld's disinterested services in the cause of music are not like the efforts of so many amateurs of music, spasmodic, but persistent and always seeking the highest level. During the past week the fourth concert of her Concert Club's third season has been given at the Queen's Hall, and it was in many respects one of the most notable of musical events since the beginning of the year.

Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted what must have been the first performance this century of two of Verdi's "Four Sacred Pieces," which were the last compositions of that wonderful old man, being composed when Verdi was eighty-five, about five years after his last opera, "Falstaff." They are written for chorus and orchestra, and represent the last sublimation of Verdi's style. All Verdi's technical mastery, vitality, and dramatic imagination are here wedded to a greater subtlety of style and a higher reach of musical imagination than we find in his magnificent "Requiem." For composers and musicians these works offer a wonderful feast, while the ordinary music-lover can enjoy in them that spontaneity of impulse and fresh invention which the real creative artist alone can give. Dr. Sargent conducted his Special Choir, chiefly selected from the Royal Choral Society, with lively appreciation of the quality of Verdi's work, and the result was, apart from a few minor details, very satisfactory.

A BEETHOVEN IMPROVISATION.

Having a choir, advantage was taken to join with the soloist, Artur Schnabel, in a performance of Beethoven's Fantasy for Pianoforte, Chorus, and Orchestra, Op. 80, a work which, owing to its difficulties of co-operation and interpretation, is rarely performed. The last time I heard this work was in Vienna, at the Beethoven Centenary in 1927, and I have no hesitation in saying that the performance last week, with Artur Schnabel, Dr. Sargent, and the London Symphony Orchestra, was immeasurably superior to the Viennese performance. As a matter of fact, few pianists are musicians of sufficiently high calibre to tackle this "Fantasy," which is of a deceptive simplicity. It opens with an introduction for the pianoforte solo, and there is no doubt that Beethoven improvised this introduction at the first performance, and Czerny records that this work

illustrates Beethoven's manner of improvisation. Mr. Schnabel played this much as one may imagine Beethoven himself to have played it at the first performance—namely, with such a combination of fire and formal clarity that this work, which sounds often so tame, was exciting to the last degree. It was quite clear after this performance that the sole reason the work is not oftener played is the inability of most players to understand its character and realise it in performance.

SCHNABEL'S PLAYING.

The other item on the programme that calls for comment was the Beethoven Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in C major, which, although numbered one, is really Beethoven's second pianoforte concerto. This is a most delightful work, with a remarkable cadenza to the first movement which was composed by Beethoven about twelve years later. This was played by Mr. Schnabel, who, as usual, gives us the opportunity of hearing things of whose existence so many pianists are unaware. It is unnecessary to expatiate on Mr. Schnabel's playing. It is probably unique in the history of music. We have had many great pianists in the last quarter of a century. I have heard them all. The best of them, such as Busoni and Paderewski, for example, have had wonderful and unique qualities, and Mr. Schnabel as a pianist and virtuoso can only be named with these. Yet I venture to think that as a musician Mr. Schnabel must be given a place that is all his own; and the intense concentration with which musicians and musical amateurs listen to his performances is a phenomenon without parallel in my musical experience.

A "BEAR GARDEN" AT THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mr. Basil Cameron conducted the fourth concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society at the Queen's Hall last week. Dr. Vaughan Williams's "Job" and Mr. Arnold Bax's "A Northern Ballad" were the most interesting items in a programme which otherwise consisted of Glazounov's rather feeble stringing together of Borodin's tunes into the "Prince Igor" overture, and Tchaikovsky's Pianoforte Concerto, which Professor Dent tells us was described by a famous living musician as "not a concerto, but a bear garden." Mr. Orloff, who was the soloist, did not, however, succeed in making it sound very

like a bear garden. He did nothing, however, to dissuade me from the belief that musically this is a rather poor work and one that demands a most virile and fiery performance to make it enjoyable.

W. J. TURNER.

Among Christmas gift-books for young people, we commend in particular an excellent new edition (the thirty-eighth since the book's first appearance in 1908) of "The Wind in the Willows." By Kenneth Grahame. Illustrated by Ernest H. Shepard (Methuen; 7s. 6d.). The artist's dainty and whimsical drawings are worthy of his great reputation as the illustrator of the Christopher Robin books. He is the Tenniel of our time. Another old favourite that will be welcome in its new pictorial dress is "The Cuckoo Clock." By Mrs. Molesworth. With sixteen Colour-Plates and other Drawings. By C. E. Brock, R.I. (Macmillan; 6s.). Nothing could be better for their purpose than these charming illustrations to a book which companions "Alice" in the Children's Library.

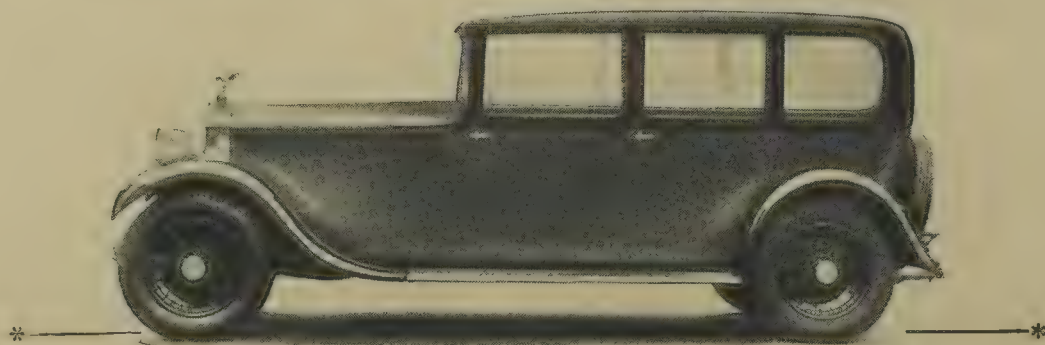
Adventurous children, who play at pirates or emulate Robinson Crusoe, will revel in "Swallows and Amazons." By Arthur Ransome. With Drawings by Clifford Webb (Cape; 7s. 6d.). This is a reprint of a story that made many friends on its first appearance a year or so ago. Animal life is always a popular subject with young readers, but a story called "Fifteen Rabbits," by Felix Salten, translated by Whittaker Chambers (Heinemann; 6s.), is not one of the usual care-free type. Pathetic rather than amusing, it portrays various forest creatures in their reactions to each other, to the guns of sportsmen, and to captivity in the hands of pet-keeping children. There are no illustrations.

For little folks learning to read, an admirable book, of high artistic quality, is "The Alphabet." Set forth in six-and-twenty Pictures. By Mr. Monro S. Orr. "To all which is added the ancient appropriate rhyme" (Dent; 10s. 6d.). The original drawings from which the beautiful colour-plates were made, it is recalled, have been presented by the Queen to Queen Mary's Hospital for Children at Carshalton. Young readers at a slightly later stage will find plenty of fun in "Fifty-One New Nursery Rhymes." By Rose Fyleman. Illustrated by Dorothy Burroughes (Methuen; 6s.). The drawings are comic, in the bright "primary colours" and old-fashioned style familiar to a bygone generation of children brought up on "Struwelpeter."



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CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS.

ANY book, of course, is a potential Christmas present, for its suitability dwells in the taste of the recipient. Here, however, we are considering books of the familiar type specially designed for that pious purpose—books in party dress, duly adorned for the feast with fancy bindings and abundance of pictorial novelty.

We are concerned here with books for grown-ups, those for young people being noticed separately. Most of the former are gala editions of standard works, or classics in dress clothes. For good and cheerful reading, *facile princeps* among them all is "Humorous Tales from Rudyard Kipling." With twenty-three Drawings by Reginald Cleaver (Macmillan; 10s. 6d.). The book contains a score or so of rollicking yarns, including such gems as "Private Learoyd's Story," "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," and "The Rout of the White Hussars." Interspersed with the stories are sundry poems, two of which—"The Legend of Mirth" and "Prologue to the Master-Cook's Tale"—show Mr. Kipling quite at his ease in the mantles of Milton and Chaucer. Mr. Cleaver's natural and unpretentious line drawings strike just the right note, and illustrate the chosen incidents with rare fidelity. This rich anthology of Kipling humour should share a Christmas parcel with "East of Suez." Being a selection of Eastern Verses from the Poetical Works of Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated in colour and line by Donald Maxwell (Macmillan; 7s. 6d.). Here are several familiar pieces by the uncrowned poet of Empire, enhanced by hues of the gorgeous East depicted with Mr. Maxwell's consummate skill. The poems chosen appropriately include "Christmas in India"—

High noon behind the tamarisks—the sun is hot
above us—

As at home the Christmas Day is breaking wan.

Other reprints of famous works in "presentation" format provide, among them, for a diversity of tastes. The most attractive, pictorially, shows a distinguished illustrator in his happiest mood—namely, "The Compleat Angler"; or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation. By Izaak Walton. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham (Harrap; 15s.). Mr. Rackham's twelve alluring colour-plates render this an ideal edition of the angler's "Bible." For the poetically minded, a royal gift would be Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." Decorated by Frank Adams (London: The Medici Society; New York: W. F. Payson; 21s.). The "decorations" comprise numerous plates in

colour and monochrome, with headings, and initial designs for each stanza. The plates have a delicacy of tone and a quiet melancholy in keeping with the spirit of the poem. The frontispiece portrait of Gray is especially pleasing. By contrast, a sombre and rough-hewn style, suiting the text, has been aptly employed to illustrate "Wuthering Heights." By Emily Brontë. With twelve Wood-Engravings by Clare Leighton (Duckworth; 25s.). The bleak Yorkshire moors, the gloomy interiors, and the sombre characters are well suggested in these strongly wrought wood-cuts—fine, but few. By a strange omission, there is no list of illustrations, nor are the plates titled. Fiction in far different vein is represented by an English version of a famous French story—"The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard." By Anatole France. Translated by Lafcadio Hearn. Illustrated by Zhenya Gay (Lane; 16s.). The drawings are effective in a modernist manner.

Another group of books, equally varied in subject, contains work by living writers as well as living artists. An exquisitely illustrated record of Asiatic travel is "A Persian Journey." Being an Etcher's Impressions of the Middle East. With forty-eight Drawings by Fred Richards, R.E. (Cape; 15s.). Here the author has been his own illustrator, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the artist has been his own author. Examples of his masterly etchings of old Persian cities have appeared in our own pages, so that this beautiful book should find favour with readers of *The Illustrated London News*. A violent contrast to the etcher's careful finish occurs in a volume of 206 drawings by an ultra-modern artist from Hungary, entitled "My War." By Szegedi Szuts. With Introduction by R. H. Mottram (Lane; 15s.). These fierce black-and-white sketches, combining intensity of vision with stark crudity of method, trace the war experiences of a Hungarian hussar, from his enlistment to his miserable end. They are deliberately wild and primitive, often repellent, but full of power and grim satire. One turns with relief to the conventional realism of pencil drawings, by G. D. Armour, illustrating a story that will appeal to horsey people—"Penny Farthing." By Richard Ball (*Country Life*; 10s. 6d.). This is a tale of a dubious colt which, after many vicissitudes, shapes into a candidate for the Derby. An early-Victorian fashion in gift-books is again revived, with piquant effect, in "The New Keepsake." Decorated by Rex Whistler (Cobden-Sanderson; 6s.). This volume is devised on the same lines as its predecessors,

"The Annual" and "The New Forget-Me-Not," and contains extracts from twenty-four well-known writers, including Hugh Walpole, W. B. Yeats, Max Beerbohm, and Aldous Huxley.

Two items on our list belong to the class of the frankly frivolous and the deliciously absurd. They are comic picture-books suitable for persons who have arrived at years of indiscretion. A well-known humourist is at the very top of his form in "Brought Forward." A further Collection of Drawings. By H. M. Bateman (Methuen; 10s. 6d.). One must be melancholy indeed not to be moved to mirth by these inimitable japes. With kindred light-heartedness, fresh ground has been broken in a specialised field of humour in "Gardening Guyed." By Derek McCulloch ("Uncle Mac" of the B.B.C.). With herbaceous borders by Will Owen (Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 3s. 6d.). In Mr. Owen's delectable flower-beds many strange plants grow.

Novelty is always welcome—and especially at Christmas. This year Messrs. Raphael Tuck have many original ideas to offer in the way of Christmas and New Year cards—such series as Christmas "Auto" stationery, including Christmas cards on parchment, others reproducing pastel pictures, and also oilette, carbon, and modern art effects. Other fascinating Christmas cards are their colour carbons, broderie d'art, engraved metal panel, olden time, water-colour, jazz, and modern studio series—a wide enough selection of gay and charming designs to meet all tastes, we venture to think. As usual, Messrs. Tuck have designed the Royal Family's Christmas cards. We need hardly remind our readers that there is also a large number of attractive calendars produced by this firm, including real leather and silver-mirror calendars. Messrs. Tuck's, besides, publish a variety of children's Christmas books. Among these are "Tuck's Annual" and "Father Tuck's Annual for Little Folks," replete with good stories and novel features, including the "Realistic Surprise Pictures" and the "Come to Life" pictures that disclose panoramic sets. We may likewise commend to our readers their Golden Treasury Library, to which two new volumes have been added—namely, "Tales that Thrill" and "Tales of Adventure," suitable for either boys or girls. We have also received copies of their "Happy Book," suitable for boys and girls, and of the "So-to-Bed Stories" and "The Adventures of Bobby Rabbit and Bruin Black Bear," in the Little People's Library.

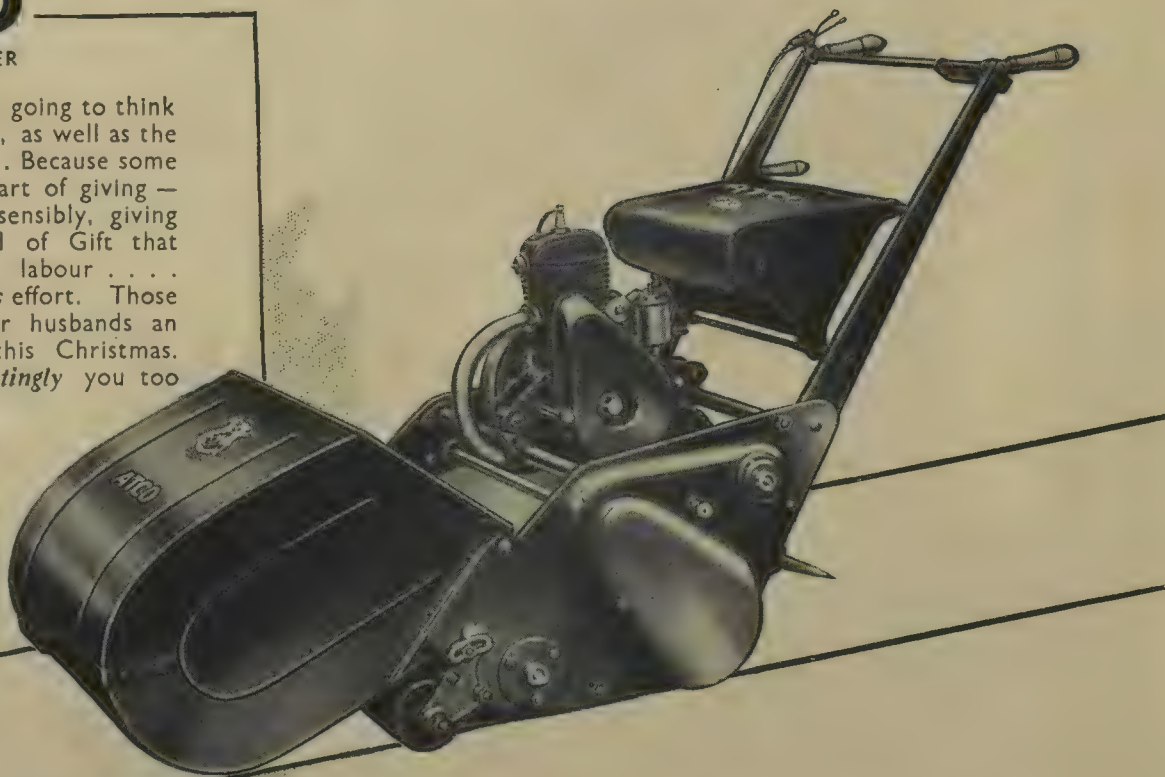
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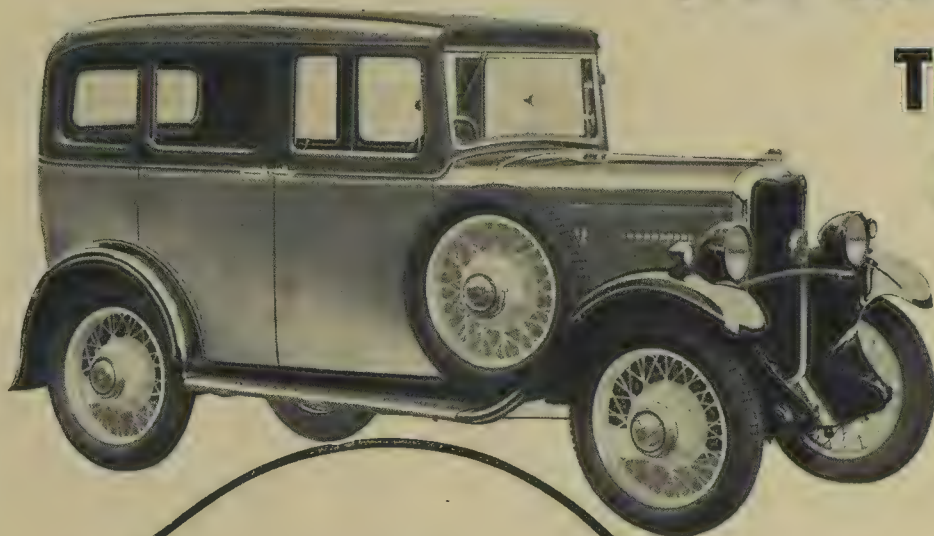
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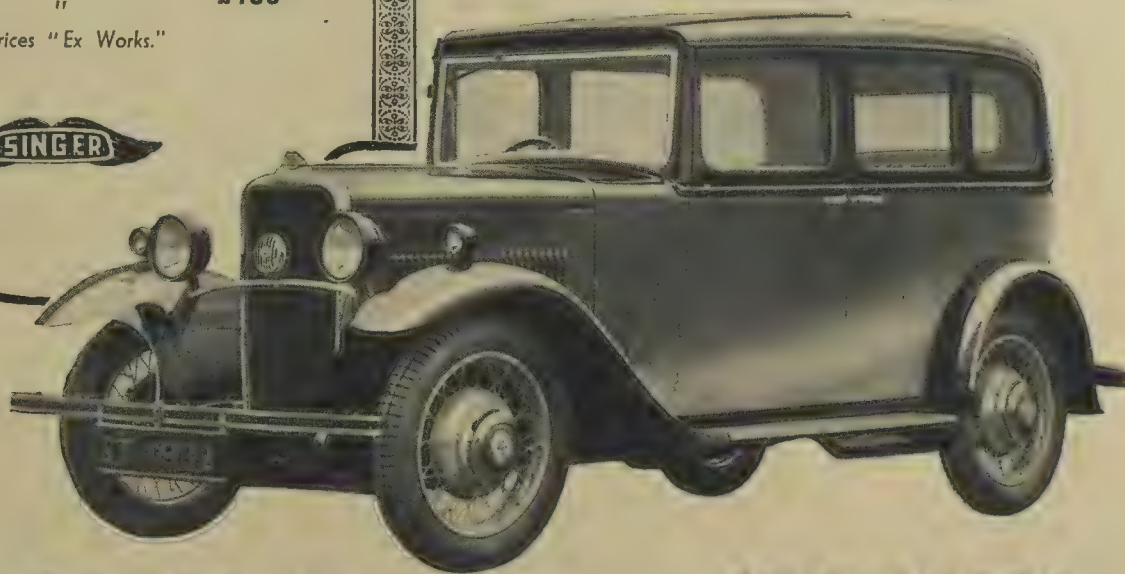
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

BY H. THORNTON RUTTER.

NO greater evidence can be adduced to-day of the popularity of British-built cars than the official registration figures of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, recently issued. The motor year in the eyes of British manufacturers starts on Oct. 1 and finishes on Sept. 30. Therefore, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have now issued their statistics for the year Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1931. Nobody expects to have very rosy-hued reports in commercial undertakings under present-day world conditions, yet no fewer than 141,392 new cars were registered in Great Britain for this year—a decrease of only eight per cent. from those registered for the first time during the year ending September 1930.



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In Northern Ireland there was actually an increase of one half per cent., as 2820 cars were registered for the first time, compared with 2805 in the year before. That part of the British Isles also showed an increase in sales of new vehicles registered to carry goods of 10.6 per cent., or 1014 as compared with 961 in the previous year.

But, to return to the figures for England, Scotland, and Wales: the total number of cars licensed to run on the road at the end of August—the best month in the year—was 1,076,128 cars, as compared with 1,042,258 in August 1930; equal to an increase in private motor-cars of 3.2 per cent. in the twelve months. There was also an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number of commercial goods-carrying motor vehicles. These amounted to 348,969 at the end of August, as compared with 334,237 at the same date in 1930. Our British motor-dealers sold in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State no fewer than 148,818 private cars in this past year. In fact, the Irish Free State is an excellent customer as regards cars, as they registered 4606 new ones for that year, as well as 1575 goods vehicles, 430 hackney carriages, and 101 motor-tractors. The total number of licences issued at the end of August for motors in the Irish Free State was for 35,675 cars, 8278 goods motors, 5402 hackneys, and 259 motor-tractors; an increase of nine per cent. Northern Ireland also did well, as they increased in numbers about four per cent. in the year, the total number of cars registered and licensed being 19,184. Commercial vehicles were increased to 6306, and hackneys to 1637, with 26 tractors additional to these.

Solving an Empire Problem

Attention is called in the recent Melchett-Turner report on industrial conditions to the fact that there are more than 340,000 workers over 65 years of age still employed in industry in this country.

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[Continued on page 988.]

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ITEMS OF EMPIRE INTEREST.

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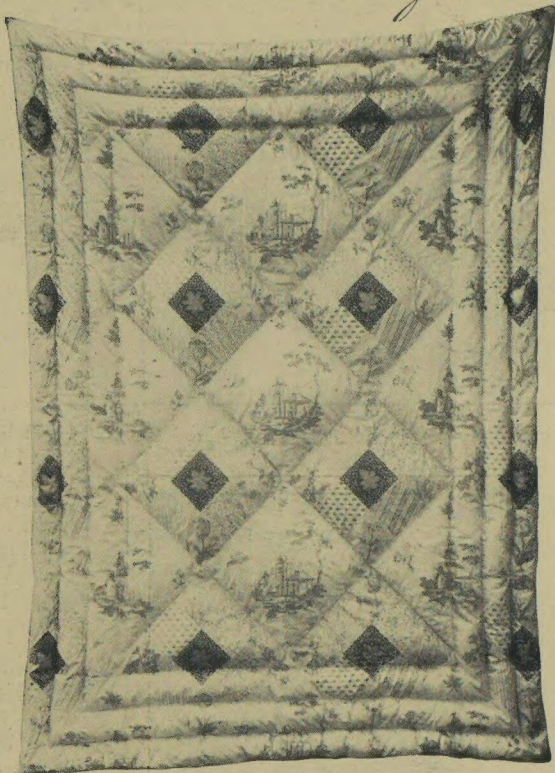
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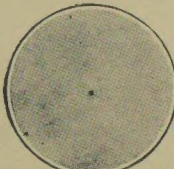
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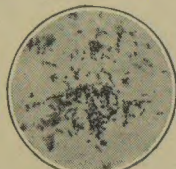
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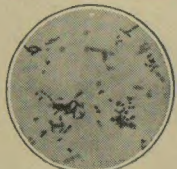
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COW & GATE MILK
FOOD
(Free from germs)



RAW COWS' MILK



GRADE "A" MILK
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These micro-photographs show the absence of germs from Cow & Gate and the quantities in various types of milk.

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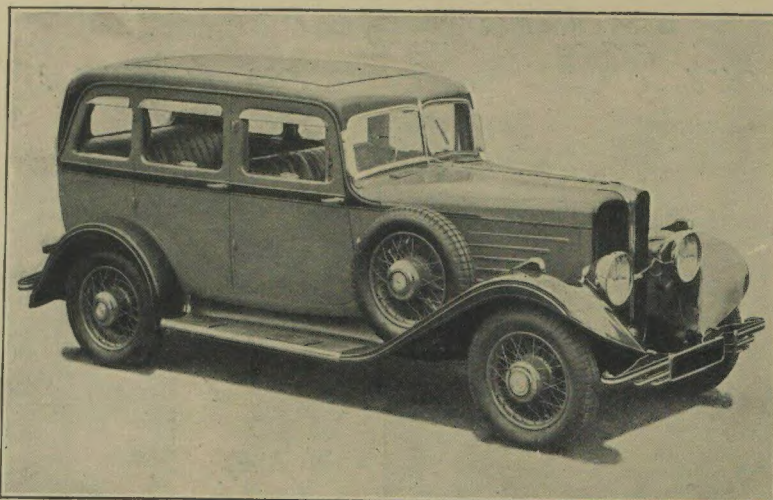


Continued.

The British motor industry has kept its end up both in sales and production of English motor-vehicles this year. Another pleasing record is that the value of all cars, chassis, tractors, parts, accessories, and tyres exported totalled the sum of £8,159,798. This may not seem a very large amount to the American exporter, but his motor industry has fallen by 27 per cent. in all branches as compared with our four per cent. decline in the year's figures.

Big Advance in British Tyres.

Without desiring to venture into politics, one cannot help seeing how large the advance in the British tyre industry



PRICED AT £480: THE 1932 SINGER KAYE DON "SIX" SALOON.

has been since the tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. *ad valorem* was placed on imported tyres. The former honorary secretary of the British Rubber Tyre Manufacturers' Association, Mr. A. Peake Jones, drew attention to the success of British tyres in a recent issue of the *Motor Trader* as an object-lesson in safeguarding. During the three years before the imposition of the tax in 1927, the value of tyres imported into the United Kingdom averaged the sum of £3,122,153 per annum. During the three years after the tax was imposed, the average value of imported tyres was only £377,772. The difference, averaging about £2,750,000 per annum, may be taken as representing the value of tyres made in England and Scotland extra to the former British production; in fact, tyres made behind the tariff wall by British labour and in factories paying British rents, rates, and taxes. Mr. Peake Jones states that it would be right to add production of quite substantial monetary value to account for the increased consumption of tyres during the three years after the tax was imposed, and a further addition to unit production due to reduced prices. To-day, Great Britain is making twice as many tyres in actual numbers as she did before the import tax existed.

Some Tyre Statistics.

Estimated totals of the British output of motor and giant covers and solid tyres for 1924-26 averaged 2,609,033, and for 1928-30 averaged 4,958,552. The actual growth of the English and Scottish tyre industry was from 1,927,100 in 1924 to 5,356,656 in 1930. I cannot give 1931 figures yet, but if our cars have increased, tyre consumption must also increase proportionately, so that it is a conservative statement if one says that this part of the motor trade has grown three times as large since the tax—from two million tyres a year before the tax to six million tyres for to-day's annual production. This means, in terms of money, that we retained in this country over eight million pounds sterling. When the tax was imposed there were some 65,000 employees in the tyre and rubber industry. At that period, one in eight, or about 8000 people of this trade, were on the dole. The tax on tyres took them all back to work, and the newly erected factories have absorbed many thousands from other trades.

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V.A.T. 69

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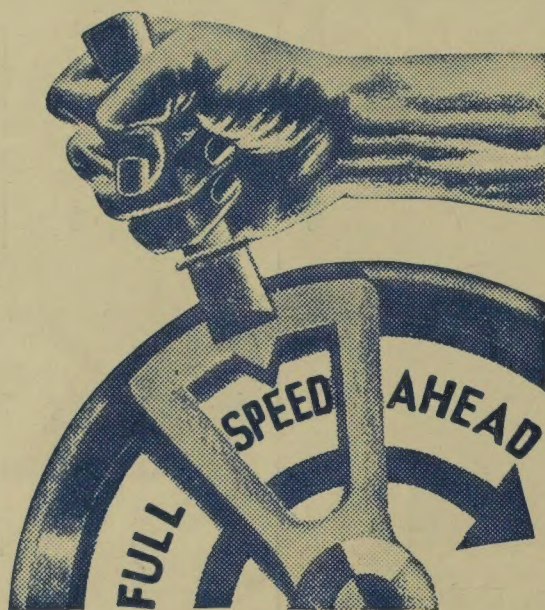
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